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1919
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## INTIMATIONS

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 | minutes |
| 8.00 " | to 9.30 " | " 10 | " |
| 9.30 " | to 11.00 " | " 15 | " |
| 11.30 " | to 12.45 p.m. | " 15 | " |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 " | " 10 | " |
| 1.15 " | to 1.45 " | " 15 | " |
| 1.45 " | to 2.15 " | " 10 | " |
| 2.15 " | to 5.00 " | " 15 | " |
| 5.00 " | to 8.00 " | " 10 | " |

NIGHT CARS.
5.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a.m. | | | |
| 8.00 " | to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 | minutes |
| 10.30 " | to 11.00 a.m. | " 10 | " |
| 11.30 " | to 12.00 noon | " 15 | " |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m. | " 10 | " |
| 1.00 p.m. | to 5.30 " | " 15 | " |
| 5.30 " | to 6.00 " | " 10 | " |
| 6.00 " | to 8.30 " | " 15 | " |
| 8.30 " | to 9.00 " | " 10 | " |

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
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JOHN H. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

# KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | | | No. 5 Through Express. a.m. | No. 7 Local. a.m. | No. 9 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 11 Local. a.m. | No. 13 Through Express p.m. | No. 15 Local. p.m. | No. 19 Local. p.m. | No. 21 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai) | .. | dep. | 7.30 | | 8.55 | | 2.30 | | " | " |
| SHEK LUNG | .. | dep. | 8.44 | | 1.13 | | 2.50 | | | |
| Shum Chun | .. | arr. | 10.25 | | 2.00 | | 4.45 | | | |
| | .. | dep. | 10.30 | | 2.30 | 11.45 | 4.55 | 1.05 | 1.40 | 5.20 |
| Sheung Shui | .. | dep. | | 8.06 | 2.52 | 11.52 | | 2.07 | 1.54 | 5.34 |
| Fanling | .. | dep. | | 8.17 | 3.11 | 11.57 | | 2.17 | 1.59 | 5.40 |
| Taipo Market | .. | dep. | | 8.28 | 3.16 | 12.08 | | 2.28 | 2.10 | 5.51 |
| Taipo | .. | dep. | | 8.37 | 3.23 | 12.13 | | 2.37 | 2.18 | 5.59 |
| Shatin | .. | dep. | | 8.46 | 3.34 | 12.24 | | 2.46 | 2.26 | 6.08 |
| Tsumati | .. | dep. | | 8.52 | 3.42 | 12.32 | | 2.52 | 2.32 | 6.14 |
| Hungham | .. | dep. | | 8.58 | 3.48 | 12.38 | | 2.58 | 2.38 | 7.07 |
| KOWLOON | .. | arr. | 11.20 | 9.06 | 4.08 | 12.45 | 7.25 | 3.01 | 2.53 | 7.14 |

UP TRAINS

| Stations | | | No. 4 Local. a.m. | *No. 6 Through Express. a.m. | No. 8 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 10 Local. a.m. | No. 14 Local p.m. | No. 12 Through Express p.m. | No. 20 Local. p.m. | No. 22 Local p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Ferry leave... | .. | H.K. | 6.25 | 7.54 | 8.06 | 10.13 | 1.06 | 5.45 | 5.05 | 5.05 |
| KOWLOON | .. | dep. | 6.50 | 8.06 | 8.20 | 10.32 | 1.15 | 5.59 | 5.15 | 5.15 |
| Hungham | .. | dep. | 6.54 | | 8.28 | 10.37 | 1.23 | | 5.23 | 5.23 |
| Tsumati | .. | dep. | 7.01 | | 8.39 | 10.43 | 1.33 | | 5.31 | 5.31 |
| Shatin | .. | dep. | 7.13 | | 8.45 | 10.57 | 1.50 | | 5.41 | 5.41 |
| Taipo | .. | dep. | 7.25 | | 8.55 | 11.10 | 1.58 | | 5.54 | 5.54 |
| Taipo Market | .. | dep. | 7.31 | | 9.06 | 11.14 | 1.57 | | 5.58 | 5.58 |
| Fanling | .. | dep. | 7.41 | | 10.17 | 11.24 | 2.07 | | 6.07 | 6.07 |
| Sheungshui | .. | dep. | 7.45 | | 10.21 | 11.28 | 2.11 | | 6.11 | 6.10 |
| Shum Chun | .. | arr. | 7.50 | | 10.30 | 11.38 | 2.18 | | 6.18 | 6.18 |
| | .. | dep. | | 8.45 | 10.50 | | | 7.15 | | |
| SHEK LUNG | .. | dep. | | 8.59 | 10.59 | | | 7.29 | | |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai) | .. | arr. | | 10.40 | 12.15 | | | 9.05 | | |

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the arries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling | dep. | 8.30 | 12.00 | 2.20 | Shataukok dep | 10.20 | 1.05 | 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. | 9.25 | 12.55 | 3.15 | Fanling arr. | 11.15 | 2.00 | 5.55 |

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
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| Max. Length of Ship taken | 460 feet. | 580 feet. | 670 feet. |
| Max Breadth of Ship taken | 66 " | 86 " | 98 " |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken | 23 " | 26 " | 30 " |

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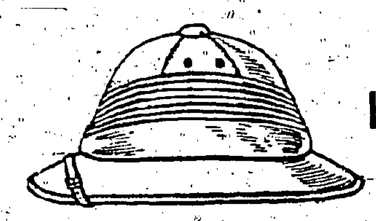

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## BRITISH COMPANIES AND OVERSEAS CAPITAL.

### THE INCOME-TAX OBSTACLE.

At the twenty-second annual general meeting of Bovril (Limited), Mr. George Lawson Johnston, the Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—

I know something of how the United Kingdom is looked upon abroad, as I have spent some years in the Colonies and South America, and I would suggest that the overseas' view must be carefully considered. It was only on account of the predominant position she occupied in world finance and trade that England was able in pre-war times to support a population of over 600 per square mile. We did not retain that enviable position because we were as a whole more industrious than other peoples, for as a matter of fact we had begun to rest on our oars. I believe we hold our grip on the world position because of the high reputation of British business men, firms, and companies working in every corner of the world and because of the free flow of British capital, which enabled them to develop enterprises in other countries, the skill and integrity displayed in the management of such undertakings being also important contributory factors. (Hear, hear.) Now, most thinking people realize that the financial position is getting reversed when we join with France and Italy in borrowing a second £40,000,000 from Argentina. If we cannot afford in the future to use British capital to acquire new positions with trade advantage abroad, it is at any rate of the utmost importance not to let our present overseas companies starve for want of fresh capital just when the United States and local capitalists are becoming very active. My view is that if the Treasury does not see its way to allow these British companies to raise capital here, it should do everything possible to facilitate their getting it abroad.

During the last few years there has been a great deal of discussion about how foreign shareholders can be kept out of British companies, and, of course, it is desirable not to let outside influences become so strong that they can get control. I think, however, the difficulty of the future will not be so much a question of how we can keep foreign capital out as of how we can get capitalists abroad to take an interest in British companies. (Hear, hear.) Take the case of our associated companies, the Bovril Australian Estates (Limited) and the Argentine Estates of Bovril (Limited). There are Australian shareholders in the former and Argentine shareholders in the latter, and I have always held that it was important to a British registered company, working overseas that it should have local capital in it. The capital in these cases came in when the income-tax was only 1s. 2d. in the pound, but how will it be possible to get overseas capital into British companies when a 7 per cent. yield is turned into 4.9 per cent. by British income-tax, now 6s. in the pound, and this in addition to any income-tax the shareholder may have to pay in his own country? At the present moment the Treasury, through the Capital Issues Committee, is prohibiting the issue of new capital in the case of many British companies whose business is overseas.

I would suggest that such companies should not be deprived of the benefit of getting new capital if they can obtain it abroad, and they would only be likely to obtain it if free of British income-tax. For instance, if an issue is made of half a million six per cent. preference shares, £30,000 net would be paid annually to the oversea shareholders and the company should not pay income-tax on £30,000 of its year's profits. The Treasury will not gain additional income-tax by the transaction, but a British company will have been made stronger. At present there is a very large amount of capital in Buenos Aires awaiting investment, and no doubt if it were possible for those resident in the Argentine to take shares in some of the large British companies working in that country they would do so. Investors might be tempted by a yield of 7 per cent.; they would not be by a yield of under 5 per cent. I am only suggesting that new issues should be encouraged in this way, as those outside holders who are already in British companies will have to bear the income-tax. Such new issues could be made either in bearer shares or shares registered at a Buenos Aires office and made easily transferable there. I mention the Argentine particularly, as it interests us at the moment, seeing that I should like to issue some of the Argentine Estates' capital in that republic. I think, however, the whole matter is most important from a national point of view.

CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT IN NEW COUNTRIES.

At the present time, few of the shares in the big South American British-owned railway companies are held in the countries where the railways work, and therefore, when railway strikes, rates, or taxation are being considered in those republics, the people who discuss the matter, if interested at all, are interested only from the point of view of being *employés*, travellers, or payers of freight charges. Not one of them is likely to look at the question from the railway's point of view. Now, local shareholders would constitute an interested body of Nationals, who would not leave all the talking to the other side. (Hear, hear.)

We must bear in mind that we have not to-day the predominant position as a financing country that we had before the war. New countries, such as Argentina and Brazil, have capital to invest, and if they are not tempted to put it into British companies on reasonable terms they will establish competing industries in their own country. (Hear, hear.) I have referred thus at length to South American Republics, but my remarks apply equally to most of the colonies and many other newly-developed foreign lands, and to companies running other businesses besides railways.

## COMMERCIAL FACILITIES AT TSINGTAO.

There has been so much stated in the Press and elsewhere of late respecting the political side of Tsingtao, and the allied subject of the position in Shantung, says the *London and China Express*, that it is of interest to turn aside for a moment from speculations on these subjects to the commercial side of the matter. This is furnished to us by a report that has just been issued by Mr. Willys R. Peck, the United States Consul at Tsingtao. He tells us that during the last two years Tsingtao has assumed a new importance among Chinese cities as a manufacturing centre, whereas it has previously been known chiefly as a place of export for hides, strawbraid, beef and peanut oil. The port has excellent facilities for the convenience of manufacturing industries, and with such advantages of situation and transportation seventeen factories have been placed in operation in the last eighteen months. The various inducements offered by Tsingtao for the location of factories include a supply of coal, electric power and water. The coal mines at Fangtse and Hungshan turn out about 750,000 tons a year, whilst the military headquarters further encourages manufacturing industries by giving reduced charges for electric power. The capacity of the electric plant is now sufficient only for present needs, but is shortly to be increased. The water supply, while not ample, appears to be sufficient for probable future needs. There are advantages also arising from the fact that a refund of duty may be claimed on machinery and factory equipment for use in the Leased Territory of Kiaochow, and export duty on manufactured products (roughly 5 per cent. *ad valorem*) is charged only on the value of the raw materials utilised. These provisions remain from German arrangements with the Chinese Government.

Though ocean-going steamers do not make Tsingtao a port of call, at present, there is abundant shipping connecting with such lines at Kobe, Dairen and Shanghai, and under normal conditions manufacturers need not fear lack of space. There is also another essential in an abundant supply of unskilled labour, both male and female, to be had at 0.20 to 0.40 silver yen per diem, and artisans receive up to 0.80 silver yen per diem. The local Chinese, here as elsewhere, it may be stated, are, moreover, easily taught various processes, involving merely manual dexterity, such as operating looms, etc., and have also proved apt at machinery. Their qualities of industry, sobriety and docility are well known, and do not need to be insisted on. Climatic conditions are also favourable. The harbour is ice-free in winter, whilst the heat is never excessive, and the rainfall occurring in the summer months causes no inconvenience. We need not wonder that the Consul concludes his report by stating that with the facilities described and the markets of the Orient immediately available, the future of manufacturing industries in Tsingtao seems secure. In view of this description, it becomes an interesting reflection that a place which was of no particular importance till it was seized by Germany in November, 1897, to secure reparation for the murder of two German missionaries in Shantung, should have become a world matter. At the same time, if things were worked out on a like basis, it is evident that a very considerable portion of Chinese territory would have been long ago in the possession of Great Britain and France.

## THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

Further progress is being made in connection with the proposed commercial mission to China, states the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. It is suggested that the Commission shall consist of a Lancashire cotton manufacturer, a Manchester shipper, two cotton trade union leaders, and two officials of the Department of Overseas Trade, one of the last mentioned to act as secretary. It is pretty certain the delegates will also visit India.

The question of who shall bear the expenses of the Commission has not yet been settled. The charges would be a rather heavy burden for the Chambers of Commerce of Lancashire, but the money required would be of little moment for the Government.

"Watchman," writes to *The Times* respecting the position in Manchester:—"It is not that there are no orders. Plenty are coming in, but they are 30 per cent. below the cost of production. Business cannot be done on these lines. In other words, the high wages are killing the foreign trade. There are other contributory factors, but wages are the chief trouble. All the abuse of the Government, all the clamour for a Cotton Trade Commission will not alter hard economic facts. The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce talks of sending a mission to the East. What is the use of that? The bulky volume which contains the excellent report of the last Blackburn Mission to China lies before me as I write. Blackburn knows why Lancashire's trade is vanishing as well as I do. It is because the cost of production in Lancashire has outstripped the prices which the markets overseas will pay. The Lancashire cotton trade has always been an exotic. It was first in the race, and has been splendidly pushed; but the situation now arising has long seemed inevitable to those who know the East.

## AVIATORS IN SINGAPORE.

### PROPOSED FLYING AT PEACE CELEBRATION.

Proposals have been put before the Singapore Peace Celebrations Committee for an exhibition of aviation in connection with the festivities. The aviators in their proposal suggest:

Display:—Covering three days each of not less than two hours actual flight at stated times. Flights to include looping, spinning, dives, tail slides and exhibition of war tactics. Spectacular adjuncts would comprise the firing of signals, smoke bombs, rockets and dropping flowers or toys and the performance of "Smoke trail" figures in the air.

Pilot. The exhibition pilot is Lieut. Earllay H. Lawford, R.A.F., holder of the Air Force Cross and an air fighter of four years' continuous service. He is at present one of the London-Paris pilots carrying despatches and passengers daily to the Peace Conference. This officer is a director of this firm and will be free almost immediately.

Machine. A "de Havilland" scout machine built by the Aircraft Manufacturing Co., both guns and gun-ring removed, fitted with Mark III. 225 h.p. Rolls-Royce Falcon engine giving a speed of 125 miles an hour, landing speed 70 m.p.h. and rate of climb 10,000 feet in ten minutes. This machine will be used later as a seaplane on the coast in connection with air survey work, but would be fitted with land chassis for this display.

The promoters of the scheme state as follows: "We are carrying out preliminary work in connection with the Aircraft Manufacturing Co. under General Sir W. S. Branker, of the Air Ministry, which concern is the centre of the International Aircraft Combine organizing aerial postal routes. We are thus in a very favourable position for the execution of this or other aviation work and for the prompt shipping facilities in connection therewith."

## DEATH OF CAPT. BRYSON.

### CORONER'S INQUIRY AT SINGAPORE.

The distressing diving fatality, of which Capt. Bryson (of Tientsin) was the unhappy victim, formed the subject of a coroner's inquiry at Singapore, on April 22nd, as the result of which a verdict was returned to the effect that deceased met his death from a fracture of the spine, dislocating the cervical vertebrae caused by his having dived in shallow water. According to a deposition taken from Capt. Bryson before his death, it appeared that about 4 p.m., on April 14th, he and another gentleman, named Capt. Blackwell went to the Sea View Hotel to bathe. Deceased went to the end of the pier and dived off. On coming up, he felt a paralysing sensation and found he had dived in water only about a foot deep. He was first removed to the Nursing Home, and then to the General Hospital, where he died on the afternoon of the 16th.

## DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

### INVESTIGATION OF FAR EASTERN MARKETS.

The Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) and the Association of British Motor and Allied Manufacturers Ltd., have completed arrangements for the despatch of an investigator to Australia, New Zealand, India and the Far East to ascertain the conditions and prospects in the above-mentioned territories for the sale of British motor vehicles, their parts and accessories. Amongst the subjects to be covered in the investigation will be technical specifications of the cars most in demand, facilities for obtaining fuel, road systems, Customs' duties, legislative restrictions, importers, trade organisations and methods of competitors, transport facilities, etc.

In the course of his Mission the following places will be visited by the investigator:—

Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart, Wellington, Yokohama, Shanghai, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, and Bombay.

The cost of the investigation is being defrayed in equal shares by the Association and His Majesty's Government.

## DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, in a recent address to the American Manufacturer's Export Association in New York, recommended that agencies should be given to Chinese firms, as local conditions and different dialects would discourage foreign salesmen in the interior of China; that direct trade should be facilitated, and the so-called compradore system dropped owing to its indirectness, and that, to remedy this, Chinese merchants should be allowed to become "partners" instead of compradores through some sort of mercantile company to be formed for the purpose of securing better means of co-operation on the part of Chinese merchants.

His recommendations also included a comprehensive and sustained advertising campaign in Chinese newspapers and periodicals to push the sale of goods and exhibit rooms in Chinese commercial centres.

## BRITISH SOLDIER IN ACTION.

### AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO HIS UNFLINCHING VALOUR.

Lieut.-Colonel Kincaid, Judge-Advocate of the Twenty-Seventh American Division, recently paid the most wholehearted and unreserved tribute to the valour of the British soldiers, their unflinching bravery under a killing fire, and their unselfish willingness to meet every obligation or hazardous situation, that has ever been uttered on either side of the Atlantic. Colonel Kincaid was inspired by the lack of full realization in New York of Great Britain's part in the war, due, he said, to German propaganda. "The Twenty-Seventh and Thirtieth Divisions are the only American units which did any real fighting with the British," said Colonel Kincaid, "and they know the kind of stuff of which British soldiers are made."

The officer declared that every man of the Twenty-Seventh and Thirtieth Divisions will personally convince every fellow-countryman with whom he comes in contact that there is no justification for criticism of the British. "To a man they believe, and they know, that the British are sincere, and that their friendship for the American soldier is genuine. Our men found them to be friends in whom they could place the utmost trust, and upon whom they could rely unto death."

"As soldiers," continued the Colonel, "we found the British unexcelled; they were always on the job, they performed the most daring feats, they went into battle and died unflinchingly. The British soldiers know how to die, know how to fight, know how to make sacrifices; and the British soldiers were not selfish enough to withhold praise when praise was due. They were ever ready to show their appreciation. The British soldiers praised the Twenty-Seventh Division and the Thirtieth Division for the work they did, and showed their appreciation and their gratitude."

## THE LAURA GUERITE REVUE COMPANY.

Local theatre goers will no doubt read with interest the announcement contained in another part of this issue to the effect that the popular Revue artiste, Miss Laura Guerite, and her full Company of 22 artistes will shortly appear here under the management of the Middle East Films, Ltd.

Miss Guerite herself is a star with a reputation in both hemispheres. She is the creator of some of the greatest comedy song hits of recent years, including "Get out and get under" and "Mrs. Rip van Winkle." Miss Guerite will be heard in several of her best successes. Her leading comedian is Mr. George Ross, the popular London artist. He is described as "the one-man music-hall" who has established himself as a great favourite in every country visited.

Other members of this talented company include Miss Edyth Hyland, a soprano who is declared to possess a phenomenal voice; Carlton Chase, a singing light comedian; Hal, the jesting juggler; Bertie and Benson, in a pot pourri of entertaining foolishness; Alma Waite and her beauty chorus in a selection of merry songs; Dorothy Sutton, Hugo Graham and Company, in a comedy sketch; and Miss Dot Fay, dainty dancer.

Booking for the local season will shortly open at Moutrie's. Full particulars regarding the opening date, etc., will be announced shortly.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The final results for 1918-19, by units (Platoons, etc.), will be issued shortly.

VALEDICTORY.

On relinquishing the Command of the Defence Corps I wish to place on record my great appreciation of the loyal co-operation of all officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, which has done so much to make my post as Commandant an enjoyable one. I wish the Corps and each member of it every success in the future.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

## HONGKONG POLICE STATION.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

ARMOURY.

The Musketry Sergeant will attend the Armoury on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month from 5.15 to 6.15 p.m.

When it is necessary for a member to return a rifle between those dates an order in writing will be obtained by him from Equipment Officer, and the rifle will be handed, with the order, to the Store Sergeant.

SEARCH SUPERVISION DUTIES.

These will be performed as follows:—

May 1st to May 9th (inclusive) by No. 2 Platoon.

May 10th to June 1st (inclusive) by No. 2 Company.

MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Headquarters on May 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. All Staff Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants who have not performed S.B. duties are required to attend.

Staff Inspector Eldridge will attend.

This order does not apply to the Band Orchestra, Bulgers and Mounted Section. Uniform optional.

Hongkong, May 1st, 1919.

## THE GOVERNANCE OF HONGKONG.

### COMMENT ON THE COLONY'S DEMAND FOR REFORM

The result of the petition which the Hongkong Reform Association has addressed to the Colonial Office with regard to the strengthening of the unofficial element in the Legislative Council will be awaited with considerable interest by all those who have watched the past efforts made by the people of Hongkong to secure this reform (says the *London & China Gazette*). Briefly stated, the Reform Association is pressing for an unofficial majority on the Council, so that in matters solely of local concern, and of finance, the representative and instructed opinion of the Colony may exert more effective influence in the remedying of grievances, and the initiation of progressive legislation. The proposal is that the unofficial representation on the Council shall be increased from six to nine, thereby gving an unofficial majority of one, and that there shall be seven elected members, all of them British subjects. From the report of the meeting held in the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, early in January, it is clear that although there may be some divergence of view as to the precise methods adopted for carrying out the reform, there is no conflict of opinion as to the desirability of securing an unofficial majority, and substituting the principle of election for that of nomination in every case, except that of the two existing Chinese members. Whatever the fate of the proposal, we do not think it can be condemned as being violent or revolutionary, either in its intention or character. It is a step in the direction of representative government, limited and safeguarded by those considerations which must ever be borne in mind in the application of this principle to those parts of the British Empire which contain a large composite population. No proposal which might result in the transfer of the administrative machinery of the Colony to alien hands would be likely to receive the sanction of the authorities at home. That fact is clearly recognised by the present advocates of reform. Their suggestion provides against undue influence being exerted by foreign elements in the community by making it compulsory that seven out of the nine elected members shall be British subjects. Further, the unofficial members do not seek to encroach upon the domain of Imperial affairs. Their demand is confined to the control of those local questions which immediately affect their lives. In the present era of general reconstruction and amendment, the proposal of the Hongkong Reform Association certainly deserves the serious and sympathetic consideration of the Colonial Office. The request is in accordance with the spirit of democracy that is so much in evidence at present, and has moved so rapidly since the Secretary of State refused a similar request from Hongkong in 1916.

## COUNTERFEITERS IMPRISONED.

### SUCCESSFUL POLICE RUSE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, four Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of counterfeit coin.

It was stated for the prosecution that, on information being received that there was a counterfeiters' den and that some men were very active in passing off spurious coins on an unsuspecting public, the Police raided the place and arrested defendants, three of whom were found to be in possession of false coins.

Defendants put forward the plea that they collected the coins in the course of business and had no intention of deceiving the public.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced the first defendant to twelve months' hard labour, the second to three months', and the third to two months', but discharged the fourth on the ground of insufficient evidence.

## HOSPITAL ATTENDANT CHARGED WITH ROBBING A PATIENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a ward attendant of the Small-pox Hospital was charged, on remand, with stealing some sovereigns from a patient.

It is alleged that while defendant was undressing an Indian, who was suffering from small-pox, he stole the money. The Indian is still in hospital and will not be out for another week.

Mr. Orme remanded the case.

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CONSTABLE.

### ALLEGED BLACKMAIL AND SHOOTING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Chinese *lukong* 184 was charged, on remand, with misdemeanour as a constable, and with wounding two Chinese by firing at them with a revolver.

Inspector Browne stated that at 11.30 a.m., on April 21st, the defendant went to Tai Wan, where some dock extensions were being carried out by the Kowloon Docks. It being the tiffin hour, there was a crowd of workmen opposite the gates playing *fan-tan*. Defendant went up to them and demanded some money for tea. The "banker" offered him a few cents but defendant was not satisfied. The men then assaulted defendant and chased him to the top of the hill, where he turned round, and, drawing his revolver, fired two shots. One man was wounded in the leg and another in the foot. Both the men had to be removed to Hospital. A Chinese constable, who went to defendant's rescue, had his head broken by a stone thrown at him. He, also, was sent to Hospital.

One of the complainants stated that defendant drew a revolver on the crowd and attempted to snatch the money. While the gamblers ran away defendant shot at them.

Mr. Lindsell. Do you mean to say a constable was going to fire a revolver in the middle of the crowd, without anybody assaulting him or chasing him?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lindsell: I don't believe you. You told the Inspector a different story. If you continue telling lies I will put you in the dock and fine you.

Witness: I forget the story I told the Inspector; I was confused on that day.

Mr. Lindsell: Why do you tell lies in Court?

Defendant said that the men offered him a bribe of thirty cents, which he refused. When he attempted to arrest a man the crowd assaulted him, so he fired his revolver in self-protection.

Dr. Y. To, of the Government Civil Hospital, gave medical evidence as to the position in which the bullets were found and the nature of the injuries.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case till to-day.

## EXTRADITION CASE.

### CHARGE OF ARMED ROBBERY

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and made an application on behalf of the Chinese Government for the extradition of three Chinese wanted on charges of armed robbery and kidnapping.

It appeared that the three men entered Lai Ngok village, in San Wui district, and, after intimidating the inmates with revolvers, robbed several houses and kidnapped some people with a view to holding them to ransom. The robbers then came to Hongkong, where they managed to hide themselves for a few days. They were discovered, however, by one of their victims, who informed the Police and had them arrested.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, for one of the defendants, said he would oppose a further remand, as the men had been over a month in gaol.

Mr. Longinotto said the extradition papers were with H.E. the Governor. He was prepared to go on with the case as his witnesses had already arrived.

Mr. Orme fixed the hearing for May 5th.

## BOY WITH A CHOPPER.

### FOUND ON THE STAIRCASE OF A HOUSE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged with being found on the staircase of No. 26, Queen's Road West.

Defendant and another boy who subsequently escaped were followed by a Chinese constable from Possession Street. The boys went up the stair-case of No. 26, Queen's Road, whereupon the *lukong* intervened and arrested defendant. When searched a chopper was found concealed underneath his trousers. It was alleged that defendant attempted to commit a felony.

Defendant said he was taking the chopper to a clansman.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

## SELLING POISONS.

### COLIN MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., FINED.

### AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. G. N. Orme delivered judgment in the case in which the Manager and Assistant of Messrs. Colin Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., were charged with selling certain poisons.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted; and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo) defended.

Mr. Orme said:—

Summonses were taken out under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1918, against Colin Mackenzie & Company, Limited, and their assistant, Tong Hok Ling, an unregistered person, in respect of successive sales by the latter in the firm's shop, between 11.30 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. on the morning of April 2nd, of two mixtures containing poisons, viz., one with arsenic to A. Mason, and then one with corrosive sublimate to H. Penlow, without marking the bottles as poison in Chinese as well as English, and without entering the sales in the Poisons book. It was proved that directly after these transactions Inspector Terrett entered the shop and enquired for the manager, but the assistant had to admit, after some delay, that he was unable to communicate with him.

There were four summonses against Tong Hok Ling, that he (1 and 2) possessed and (3 and 4) sold, each of the two said poisons contrary to the provisions of Section 8, which says that no unregistered person shall possess, or sell, or supply such poisons.

It was argued that these summonses should have been against the firm as Tong Hok Ling was only acting on their behalf, but, on the other hand, the manager was anxious to disavow the responsibility for these two acts of his assistant.

I believe that it is intended to make the person performing the forbidden acts personally liable under this section, and I find that the offences were committed by Tong Hok Ling, but convict him of two only, viz., selling (but not, also, of possessing) each of the said poisons.

There were five summonses against Colin Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., four of these being that, in the case of each, the sales were made contrary to Sections 11 and 12 which provide that:—"No person shall sell any poison, either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, label or cover in which such poisons is contained be distinctly labelled in English and Chinese with the name of the article and the word "poison," and the name and address of the seller of the poison. For the purpose of this section, the person on whose behalf any sale is made by an *employé* shall be deemed the seller.

"No person shall sell any poisons, which are for the time being specified in Part 1 of schedule a, to be made hereto, to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and, on sale of any such article, the seller shall, before delivery, make, or cause to be made, an entry in a book to be kept for the purpose, stating in the form set forth in schedule B hereto the date of the sale, name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which, it is stated, by the purchaser, to be required. To such entries the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced, must be affixed."

"For the purpose of this section, a person on whose behalf any sale is made by any *employé* shall be deemed to be the seller."

It is clear that the provisions of the Ordinance were not complied with in respect of two sections in either sale, and I must convict the defendants on all.

The last summons is against the same firm for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing and compounding poisons under the same section as the summons against Tong Hok Ling for selling the poisons, but with special reference to their not being authorized to do so under Section 19 (*b*), which provides for such business (not, it should be noted such a business) to be "personally conducted by the superintendent" (unless he has a qualified assistant).

The question is whether such business was in this case personally conducted by the superintendent Mr. Colin Mackenzie. It was proved that at the time in question two mixtures containing poisons were dispensed in the course of business to separate individuals, and that the superintendent could not be communicated with when required.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie stated, for the defence, that he attended the shop daily from 1 to 2 p.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m. to make up the prescriptions, and it was claimed that this was sufficient to constitute personal superintendence.

In laws passed for the protection of the public the provisions must be construed in the strictest sense against those who choose to transact business in which such protection is required, and I find in this case that business at the time in question was not being conducted personally by the registered superintendent, as the law provides, and I must convict the defendant firm accordingly.

These offences are serious, and were committed in this case by a firm doing a large business in the centre of the town, and close to other chemists who would be put to more expense in complying with the law. Luckily for the defendants it does not appear that any harm has been done.

I fine the defendant firm $100 on the last summons and $25 on each of the other four, making $200 in all, and the defendant, Tong Hok Ling, $25 on each of the two summonses for selling, making $50. The other two summonses are dismissed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE DEAN OF LINCOLN'S DISBELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—In his long letter, Mr. Tse Tsan Tai poses as a most profound historian, scientist and geologist. He attempts to prove historically the truth of the story of the deluge by Chinese history, and it appears that he identifies Noah with the founder of the Hsia Dynasty, Emperor Yü. If so, surely Confucius, an austere moralist, would not have praised Yü as one having virtue—considering the morality of the Bible Noah. As we can gather from the Declaration of Yü Huang contained in the Shu King, the "Deluge" of China was nothing more than a gigantic flood of the territory then under Shun Huang, Yü's predecessor. Mr. Tse says that he can prove everything concerning the Deluge scientificially, and he goes on to attempt to do so, but he says also:—"According to the great geologists and scientists of the world the Bible story of the flood is a myth."

What does Mr. Tse mean then? Does he consider himself as the greatest of all the scientists, since he says that he can prove scientifically things that are not accepted by the "great geologists and scientists?" I suppose Mr. Tse will next attempt to prove by his irrebutable science that there could have been "days and nights" without the sun and stars, as related by the Bible in the story of the creation.

His question about the "missing link" is a pertinent one, but the scientists of the world not being so cocksure as Mr. Tse, are still looking for it.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1919.

## FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

### THE HONGKONG REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hongkong representatives at the Far Eastern Olympiad, which commences at Manila next week, leave on the *Loong Sang* to-day and will return on the same steamer on May 26th.

It will be noticed that Mr. Ng Sze Kwong, the tennis champion of the Colony, will be without his partner, Wong Po Keung. It is expected that Dr. Teo, of Peking, will partner Ng Sze Kwong in the doubles tournament. It is said that Dr. Teo is a very able and experienced player.

The names of the representatives from Hongkong and from Canton are as follow:—

Manager.—Mr. Lau Fuk Ki.

Assistants.—Mr. Lam Tak In and Mr. Cheung Kat Sing.

Tennis player.—Mr. Ng Sze Kwong.

Football players.—Tong Fuk Cheung, Fung Tai, Cheung Wing Hon, Kwok Po Kan, Au Kit Sang, Leung Yuk Tong, Tin Koon Sau, Chan So, Leung Tai Fong, Lau Hing Cheung, Choy Hak Hon, Wong Pak Chung, Kwan Kin On, Pun Kam Fat, and Ko Kin Fan.

Swimmers.—Choa Man Ping, Ko King Fan, Wong Pun, Ip Siu Oi, Sung Iu Tak, Leung Kwok Sam.

Volley-ball players.—Chan Ki Yan, Chow Wing Kwong, Wong Hin Wai, Chin Kwong Yan, Ho Ka Lau, and Hung Kam Sang.

Canton is also sending volley-ball players, a basket-mall team, and some track men. The following are the Canton players:—Cheung Heung Shan, Lee Ming Tak, Chau Ping Kwan, Leung Chung Kau, Chiu Yik Chiu, Wong Yan Yeung, Kwok Lam Sang, Tang Tso Yau, Cheung Yik Yin, Kong Iu Cheung, Tak To King, Ng Kau Chit, Lai Ping Kap, Ng Chi Hing, Lam Wing Hei, Lei Sik Yau, Liu Tsing Sun, Fung Shiu Cheung, Yeung Sik Cheung, Kwong Sham Chi, Wai Chaak Shang, Liu Sung Chan, and Yau Kay Cheung.

## "SQUEEZING" NOT STEALING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese fortune-teller was charged by another fortune-teller with stealing a silver watch.

Complainant stated that defendant visited his house and asked him for a loan. Witness replied that he had no money, and defendant left. A few minutes later, complainant found his silver watch missing and immediately raised an alarm. Defendant was arrested by a Chinese constable.

Defendant said that he was employed by complainant, and, desiring one day to go to the country, he asked him for some money. Complainant gave him the watch to pawn as he had no cash. Complainant was known to his friends by one name and to the general public by another.

Complainant: I am known to the whole Colony by my own name.

When asked if he had gone to gaol before, defendant replied that he served a month for "squeezing" which, however, was not the same as stealing!

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

## QUARREL OVER CARDS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese woman was charged with assaulting another.

Defendant won ten cents from complainant in a game of cards. The money was paid, but a few minutes later defendant attacked complainant with a stick injuring her head.

Defendant said that complainant assaulted her first, but this was strenuously denied. Defendant then charged the constable with acting in collusion with complainant. After a brisk inter-change of unsavoury compliments between the parties, Mr. Orme fined defendant $1.


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The final Episode of

THE HOUSE OF HATE.

Episode 20 following "OLD GLORY." To-night sees the closing of this great serial. It has been the greatest success since the first time Pearl came on the screen in "ELAINE."

Sunday Matinee, May 4th, at 6 p.m.

THE LAW OF THE RANGE.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S. [141

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"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2332.

Manufactory:—19/22, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K268.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. [488

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

We have now a complete stock of

BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

IN SMART

COLOURINGS AND WHITE.

BATH GOWNS

TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK AND LINEN.

RELIABLE QUALITIES.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. G. MARTINI, LTD., inform the General Public that Mr. George Blair is no longer connected with their firm as he is leaving for England.

G. MARTINI, LTD.

Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [710

### THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE CLOSING CRUISE will be held on SATURDAY, MAY 10TH.

PRIZES for the SEASON will be presented at the CLUB HOUSE at 4.30 P.M.

H. S. ROUSE,
Hon. Secretary.

[711

### FOR SALE.

NEW VICTROLA, Model IX-A and 42 Red-Seal Records (Victor). Price $325. Telephone 2482, Between 9-10 A.M. [712

### PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Six Rooms and Furniture, June 1st.

Apply—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.

[713

### SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN and SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"ELDORADO,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 8th May, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 1st 1919. [714

### AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

'CELTIC PRINCE,'

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 8th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [715

### THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May, to the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1919. [690

### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the *Offices* of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles purpose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of $50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also, under Article 104(p), ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a Special Dividend of $50 per Share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, *i.e.*, until and including the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong April 30th, 1919. [705

## INTIMATIONS

### NOTICE.

WE have authorised MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE PATERSON to Sign for the Company "per Procuration" from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [698

### WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY travelling to London per S.S. "NEURALIA" would welcome, from a fellow passenger, occasional help with one child eighteen months old. Terms to be arranged.

Apply— Box 694,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[694

### WANTED IN JULY.

SOMEONE to ASSIST with two children to England via Canada in return for passage.

Apply— Box No. 713,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[702

### STAMPS BOUGHT.

All Sorts of Postage, Revenue and Telegraph Stamps purchased in large quantities.

Cash per return mail.

H. ROSS-SHIELLS & CO.,
4, Eldon Street, London, E.C.2. England
(Bankers: National Provincial & Union Bank of England).
[305

### TO LET (FURNISHED).

KOWLOON (Chatham Road). FIVE ROOMED HOUSE for 6 months from July.

Apply—
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong.
[704

### TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address— "A. B.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[669

### TO LET

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road, Furnished from 1st June. 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Alexandra Buildings.
[613

### TO LET

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Room House at the Peak.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[522

### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[81

### THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[424

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE AT
No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, HONGKONG,
With the furniture therein
IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms in Des Vœux Road, Central.

The property, which has been newly done up inside and out, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and can be inspected at any time.

The property consists of the pieces or parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "C" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 18 and SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 60 with the messuage and tenement thereon known as No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW (and as No. 24 Peak) held for the respective residues of two terms of 75 years each created therein by two Crown Leases, dated respectively the 21st December 1882 and the 4th May 1888, together with the furniture therein.

Area:—5,700 square feet or thereabouts.

Crown Rent.—$5 00 per annum.

The property is subject to and has the benefit of the right of way along the front of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DENNYS & BOWLEY,
No. 6, Des Vœux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or from
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
[690

## AUCTIONS

### A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (FRIDAY), May 2nd, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising:—

Blankets, Serge, Towels, Napkins, Rugs, Raincoats, Skates, Combs, Brushes, Provisions and Sundries.

ALSO

20 Dozen tins American Cheese "Phenix Brand," an assortment of Household Linens, Drawnwork, Embroideries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

### A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1919, at NOON.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at No. 79, Wan-hai Road, Section A Inland Lot 655.

The property is held under a Crown Lease having 940 years unexpired term.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

TERMS:—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 25th, 1919. [284

### A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, May 5th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Comprising:—

Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror-door Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Dining and Card Tables, Single and Double Bedsteads, Curtains, Brass Figures, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Glass and Crockery Ware, Vases, Bowls, Electric Fans, Typewriters, Piano and a lot of Sundries.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

### A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1919, at NOON, at Kwong Yu Chen, No. 304, Queen's Road West.

600 Bags Antimony, about 300 piculs.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yaumati, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of sale | Registry No. | Locality. | Boundary Measurements. N. | E. | S. | W. | Contents in Square feet. | Annual Rent | Upset Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | feet. | feet. | feet. | feet. | | $ | $ |
| 1 | Kowloon Inland Lot, No. 1174. | South of Kowloon Inland Lot 1365, Reclaimed. | 72 | 72 | 50 | 50 | 3,600 | 50 | 3,600 |

[686

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY,

May 7th, 1919, commencing at 3 P.M., at the Taikoo Docks,

Five Boilers salved ex s/s "CHIYO MARU":
Diameter over all 16' 2".
Length ... ... 11' 6".
Four Furnaces.
Weight about 55 Tons each.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Inspection orders on application.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
[681

## INTIMATION

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A CONSIGNMENT

OF

# SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S

# GIN

OLD TOM

and

DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616. [19

### MARRIAGE.

BANKER—THORBURN.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on April 26th, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Harrington, George Banker, of Wuchow and Hongkong, to Mansfield (Mansie), youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thorburn, formerly of Shanghai. Shanghai papers please copy.
[709

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 161, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 2ND, 1919.

## THE DEMAND FOR INCREASED POPULAR CONTROL.

HONGKONG is not the only Crown Colony demanding a more representative form of government. Ceylon is also seeking an increase of popular control, although her constitution is already more liberal than our own. At the present time the Ceylon Legislative Council consists of twenty-two members, with an official majority of two. Of the "unofficials" six are nominated and four are elected. The Ceylon Reform League and the Ceylon National Association ask that the unofficial members shall be increased to twenty-one, giving them a majority of nine, and that all shall be elected on a very wide franchise. At the same time they propose that the Executive Council shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be unofficials chosen by the Legislative Council. This scheme has recently been the subject of a carefully reasoned and exhaustive report by a special Committee appointed by the Council of the European Association, and though many of the points discussed are peculiar to Ceylon there are several broad principles enunciated which are of general application. While admitting that it is beyond question that the automatic out-voting of the unofficials by official members, who often take no part in the discussion and may not even approve of the policy they are asked to support, is open to objection, the Committee, upon careful examination of the question, regard an unofficial majority as an impossibility because it might at any time refuse to provide the legislation and funds which the Government required, or might pass ordinances which the Government could not, or would not, enforce. The experiment was tried in Malta with the result that the Legislature refused to vote supplies and a deadlock resulted, to remove which the Imperial Government was forced to intervene by reinstating the official majority—a fact which has caused continuous ill-feeling and friction. Even under the Parliamentary system, as in Great Britain, no Government can exist without a majority; when that disappears the Ministry has to resign, but in a Crown Colony the Administration consists of a fixed body of officials who cannot be allowed to resign. It is argued, therefore, that there should be an official majority of one. As our readers know, we have never urged that there should be an unofficial majority in the Hongkong Legislature; we have always considered that the balancing of the two elements would meet the case, the GOVERNOR being left with a casting vote, which he would hesitate to use without good cause. We have, however, insisted on the importance of substituting election for nomination in the case of all the European unofficial members, and we are glad to see that in Ceylon, though the European element forms but a very small proportion of the population, the Committee, after carefully weighing the arguments *pro* and *con*, are of opinion that "the principle of election should be conceded in all cases, unless a particular community prefers nomination." The Ceylonese assert that the nomination of members has from time to time been abused by the Governor, and that men have been selected with a view "to their subservience to official wishes, or as a reward for past services, and without reference to their capacity to represent the people in whose interests they are supposed to advise." There may, remark the European Committee, be truth in this assertion. In regard to the Executive Council the Committee hold the view, which we advanced a year or two back, that the unofficial members should be nominated by the Governor. If some members of the Council are responsible to an independent electorate how, it is asked, are they to act in a conflict of views between the permanent Government and that electorate? Though they might resign, that would offer no solution of the difficulty when their successors would be chosen by the same body, and, presumably, be expected to voice the same views. Ultimately, therefore, either the Legislative Councillors would govern the country against the will of the GOVERNOR, who nevertheless would be responsible to the Secretary of State, or else the GOVERNOR would be in the position of having to rule in conjunction with Executive Councillors whose wishes he might be continually forced to over-ride, as he is empowered to do. There is the further objection, as we have previously pointed out, that as all the members of the Executive Council are sworn to secrecy they could give no account of their stewardship to their constituents. Moreover, the interference of the Executive Council in every-day affairs can be considerably curtailed if the Legislative Council refuse to pass skeleton Bills giving the Governor-in-Council power to fill in the details. For the sake of maintaining the dignity of the GOVERNOR'S office and of removing the restraining influence of his presence on the freedom of discussion, it is suggested that His Excellency should not preside over the deliberations of the Legislative Council but depute one of his subordinates to perform this duty. Finally, proposals are made for reconstituting the Colonial Office in such a way that the supervision of matters relating to the Crown Colonies would be entrusted to a Council, presided over by the Secretary of State, composed of officials and unofficials intimately acquainted with the territories in question. When it is borne in mind that this programme of reform has been adopted by an Association representing the chief European representatives of finance, commerce and industry in the Island it will be realised that the European community, as a whole, is more progressive in Ceylon than in Hongkong.

---

Mr. A. H. M. Thomas, M.C., Seaforth Highlanders, of the *Straits Times* staff, is expecting to be demobilised in sufficient time to enable him to return to Singapore in July.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—A "Pooh Bah" of Hongkong is the official who acts as First Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Director of Education.

Eight cases (six deaths) of bubonic plague, four cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever, and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Monday.

The 18th Infantry, under the command of Major H. A. Morgan, are leaving for Tientsin to-morrow on the *Hwichow*. Major Morgan and Major Hammond will be much missed. The latter will be stationed at Peking.

The scheme for a chain of illuminations and bonfires on Peace night has been carried a stage further at a meeting of the House of Commons. The Overseas Club is arranging for a continuous chain of illuminations throughout Greater Britain and the outlying portions of the Empire.

The *Mainichi* is the authority for the statement that the Chinese Government has issued instructions to the Chinese Minister in Great Britain to seek an audience with the King and ask that arrangements be made for the Prince of Wales to visit China on the occasion of his tour to the Far East.

In reference to a paragraph which we published about the probable date of the Governor-designate's arrival, we understand that the only authentic information received on the subject is that Mr. Stubbs will leave England in the middle of June. He should, therefore, reach Hongkong about a month later.

Miss Sophie Chang, a Chinese woman student at Teachers College, has been elected president of the Chinese Students' Club of New York. The club numbers 180 members, only twenty of them women, but for the first time in the history of the club six positions are held by women. Miss Chang is principal of the Girls' High School in Shanghai.

Judgment was reserved, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, after three and a half days' hearing, in the civil action relating to some pearls belonging to Mr. F. P. Musso. Messrs. Martini and Co. claimed $4,181.84 from Mr. Musso, and the latter, having settled Martini's claim, counter-claimed $7,814, for damage suffered through Messrs. Martini's failure to return certain pearls given to him to be sold. The pearls circled the world before they returned to Hongkong.

At the General Hospital, Singapore, on April 23rd, Dr. Sarogini Nath Bardham, the Assistant Pathologist, was invested with the sanad and badge of the title of Rai Saheb, conferred upon him by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The ceremony of presenting the sanad and badge was performed by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency, in handing the badges of the distinction, said they had been well won. The recipient had performed good work in the Medical School and in collecting funds for the Red Cross.

Dr. Marriott, who has been serving with the R.A.M.C. in the London district since his return from France, is expected back in Hongkong about the middle of July. Writing to a friend he says:—"By the bye here is a true account of what happened to me when I was going round Ormond Street, being then still in khaki. Talking to a Colonel in the Australian Army Medical Corps, while we were at Outpatients, he found that I came from Hongkong and said: 'You Hongkong men are everywhere; we meet you in Egypt and France, and elsewhere, and always so keen. I should think that, considering the size of your population, you have a greater proportion of men serving than any other part of the Empire.' This is worth putting into the papers for the Government's edification."

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) returned yesterday from his recent visit to Canton and Toni Leung. At the former city he laid the foundation stone of a new Church, which is to accommodate nearly seven hundred and to cost $30,000. The site (which was provided by the Pan-Anglican Thank-offering of 1908) is a very fine one, with a long frontage to the demolished city wall, about to be made into a wide road. On Tuesday the Bishop dedicated the new C.M.S. Hostel in connection with the Canton Union Theological Training College. He paid a hearty tribute to the Church Missionary Society for its wisdom and liberality in training the future Chinese bishops and clergy. Nearly forty persons were confirmed. The Bishop was accompanied by the Revs. H. Copley Moyle and R. Bundle. About two-thirds of the amount required for the church has been subscribed. Archdeacon Barnett, c/o St. Paul's College, Hongkong, is the treasurer for the Church Building fund. The C.M.S. has provided the Training College Hostel by funds entirely contributed in England.

The news was received in Hongkong, yesterday, that the O.S.K. *Joshin Maru* (1,200 tons) ran ashore near the "Cape of Good Hope," eight miles from Swatow, at about 3 a.m., on Wednesday. She was on her way to Swatow and Formosa. There were 4 Japanese passengers travelling first and second class, and 200 Chinese on deck. No injuries resulted to the passengers most of whom walked to Swatow on Wednesday morning, and the others travelled in the Swatow Customs launch, which was hurried to the scene as soon as the news of the mishap reached the port. Considerable damage was done to the cargo. The O.S.K. *Kaijo Maru*, which was in Swatow when the accident occurred, steamed to the scene, and, finding that she could do nothing, came on to Hongkong with full particulars. A salvage tug left Hongkong, yesterday, for the scene of the accident, and it is hoped that the *Joshin Maru* will be re-floated, in which case she will, of course, have to spend a long time in dock.

# PEACE TO BE SIGNED BY MAY 15TH.

## ALLIES ACCEDE TO ITALY'S FRONTIER DEMANDS.

## FIRST BOLSHEVIST ARMY SURRENDERS.

## PRESIDENT WILSON AND EGYPT.

## GERMANY AND AUSTRIA RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE PEACE TERMS.

#### THE GERMAN NOTE TO THE ALLIES

COPENHAGEN, April 22nd.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German Note, accepting the Allies' conditions, says that the German Government assumes that the presentation of the "draft of the preliminaries" will be followed by negotiations on the contents of the draft.

It asks an assurance that the German delegates at Versailles will have freedom of movement, and the free use of the telegraph and telephone for communication with the German Government.

It adds that the departure of the delegates will be delayed for some days.

#### THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES.

ZURICH, April 23rd.

A message from Berlin states that probably the German Peace Delegates will leave Berlin on April 28th, and arrive in Paris on May 1st.

#### THE DRAFTING OF THE TREATY.

PARIS, April 23rd.

The five Foreign Ministers, to-day, will discuss questions regarding the drafting of the Treaty, and the position of the late German Colonies.

#### PEACE TO BE SIGNED BY MAY 15TH.

PARIS, April 22nd.

The *Echo de Paris* declares that the discussion of the preliminary Peace Terms will not be prolonged beyond May 15th.

It says that the Allies will demand that the German delegates sign the terms subject to ratification by the German Parliament.

The Allies will not agree to the terms being submitted to a plebiscite.

#### VERITABLE ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

LONDON, April 22nd.

It is stated in Paris that the German acceptance of the Allies' conditions regarding the German delegates to Versailles is due to the energetic action of the *Entente* Governments, who instructed General Nudant to inform the German Government that it must reply without delay, definitely, in order to obviate all possible future misunderstanding. It was thus a question of a veritable ultimatum.

### ITALY'S CLAIMS.

#### ITALIAN PREMIER THREATENS TO LEAVE.

PARIS, April 23rd.

Professor Orlando, Premier of Italy, threatened to leave Paris to-day, unless Italy's claims were met. Mr. Lloyd George is trying to induce him to postpone his departure.

#### PREMIER TO CONSULT HIS PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Press Bureau states:—

A *communiqué* from Paris, dated April 24th, says that, before the departure to Rome of Professor Orlando, accompanied by Baron Sonnino, he had another meeting with President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and M. Clemenceau.

Throughout the discussion all displayed a very strong desire to reach a satisfactory solution of the problem under consideration.

The heads of the American, British and French Governments expressed to Professor Orlando the hope that the Italian Parliament would also assist in arriving at such a settlement.

The meeting occurred in Mr. Lloyd George's residence.

Subsequently, it was announced that Professor Orlando was starting for Rome to-night to consult the Italian Parliament.

#### FINDING A "VIA MEDIA."

PARIS, April 22nd.

No decision has yet been reached regarding Fiume.

Mr. Lloyd George conferred with Professor Orlando this morning. It is understood he is endeavouring to find a *via media* between the hitherto incompatible views of the Italians and Americans.

#### ALLIES AGREE TO ITALY'S DEMANDS.

PARIS, April 22nd.

*Le Temps* states that the new frontier between Italy, Austria and Germany appears to have been definitely settled in accordance with Italy's demands, along the line north of the Brenner Pass.

### GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

#### HOFFMAN GOVERNMENT RE-ESTABLISHED IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, April 23rd.

A telegram from Munich, confirming the re-establishment of the Hoffmann Government, says that the Communist Ministers, Herren Muehsam and Landiner, have been arrested, while Herren Levine and Oller fled.

Five Government divisions are now marching on Munich.

#### RIOTING AT HAMBURG.

BERLIN, April 22nd.

A mob at Hamburg plundered the harbour quarter. Several were killed and wounded in collisions with the Police.

There was a regular battle in the suburb of St. Paul's where the Police Station was stormed and 30 prisoners released.

#### EXTREME MEASURES AT HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, April 23rd.

A telegram from Hamburg, dated April 22nd, states that, owing to the serious disturbances at St. Paul's and Einsbuettel, the National Guards and the Police have been ordered to shoot, on the spot, all armed persons plundering or resisting them.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Hamburg, Altona and Wansbeck.

#### RUHR MINES IRRETRIEVABLY DAMAGED.

COLOGNE, April 23rd.

The strike in the Ruhr District is said to be practically ended, but the damage, owing to the deliberate destruction of, or the flooding of the mines, is incalculable.

Many mines which were prosperous before the war are now bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy.

The insistence of the miners on their impossible demands will result in utter ruin.

#### ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN FOOD RELIEF.

BERLIN, April 22nd.

Mr. Charles Hoover and a large staff have arrived in Berlin.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

#### GUILT LAID ON AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

PARIS, April 23rd.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into responsibility for the war places the whole responsibility on Austria and Germany.

It gives a list of 32 indictments, based on the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1917, of crimes without the excuse of any military object.

It gives opinions on the degree of responsibility of members of the enemy forces, including the ex-Kaiser, and also examines the question of procedure for the creation of a High Tribunal or Council.

### THE EGYPTIAN RISING.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Foreign Office publishes a Note communicated to General Allenby on April 22nd by the United States Minister at Cairo, announcing that President Wilson recognises the British Protectorate of Egypt proclaimed in December, 1914.

The Note further says:—"The President reserves for further discussion the details of such recognition, along with the question of modification of any American rights which that decision may entail.

"I am desired to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but view with regret any effort to obtain its realisation by resort to violence."

### POSITION IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

#### RUMANIAN ADVANCE PROGRESSING EXCELLENTLY.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Reuter learns that, according to authoritative information from Rumania, the Rumanian advance into Hungary is progressing excellently.

#### OCCUPATION OF TERRITORY NOT CONTEMPLATED.

Rumania is acting solely under the orders of the Allies, purely with the object of stemming the Bolshevist advance. No permanent occupation of territory is contemplated, without the sanction of the Peace Conference.

While the danger of a Bolshevist attack on Rumania is not entirely removed, it is believed that the position is much improved.

#### THE SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

The situation in Rumania is daily brighter. The spirit of the Army is magnificent, and the continued arrival of food, equipment, and stores, is having a great effect.

#### DIFFICULT POSITION OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 22nd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Rumanian advance is making the position of the Hungarian Soviet very difficult.

The Rumanians have advanced a long way.

It is declared possible that the Czecho-Slovak and South Slav troops will finally march on Budapest to establish a new Karolyi Government.

#### BUDAPEST THREATENED.

COPENHAGEN, April 23rd.

It is reported that the Czecho-Slovak troops are already in front of Waitzen, which is a few hours by railway from Budapest.

#### THE HUNGARIAN RED GUARDS.

COPENHAGEN, April 23rd.

A telegram from Vienna, dated April 22nd, states that the frontier guards have been strengthened between German—Austria and Hungary, in order to hold up or disarm fugitives from the Hungarian Red Guards.

#### OVERTHROW OF M. BELA KUN IMMINENT.

PARIS, April 22nd.

It is persistently reported from various quarters that the overthrow of M. Bela Kun is imminent.

Telegrams state that Budapest is the scene of pillage and disorder.

### AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE.

#### TO BE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY.

MELBOURNE, April 23rd.

The Federal Government is establishing an Air Force immediately. It is estimated that the initial cost will be £500,000. The annual pay, maintenance and general costs will be a similar amount.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A telegram from Melbourne states that, in connection with the above, the Imperial Government is making a free gift of 100 aeroplanes, balloons, and airships of the latest designs to the Commonwealth.

### ADMIRAL BEATTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.

#### FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

PARIS, April 23rd.

A high-placed personage in the French Ministry of Marine has communicated the sentiments of the Minister and the French Navy, inspired on the occasion of the visit of Sir David Beatty and the representatives of the British Navy to Paris.

He says: "France is happy and proud to pay national homage to the sailors who have been France's allies from the beginning of the war.

"The British Navy was the impenetrable shield which gave us the victory. It had the same part to play in the gigantic struggle by sea as the French Armies had to play in the struggle on land.

"To the glorious names of the Marne, the Yser and Verdun, the British Navy added Jutland, Zeebrugge and Ostend."

The speaker eulogistically referred to Sir David Beatty as the great trainer of the British Fleet, who understood how to communicate to it his own indomitable courage and confidence, whose name will be inscribed in the annals of war alongside those of Marshals Joffre, Foch, and Petain and Sir Douglas Haig.

Admiral Touchard, who will deliver an address of welcome to the naval contingent at Borbonne, said he would recount the British Fleet's exploits, and its incessant work night and day against German submarines, without which the Allies' victory would have been practically impossible.

Admirals Tyrwhitt and Leveson, a hundred officers, two hundred petty officers, and 830 blue-jackets, have arrived. Sir David Beatty is expected to-day.

### THE DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington, telegraphing on April 22nd, as regards President Wilson's attitude to the projected defensive alliance between Britain, France, and America, says that certain officials have received a cable stating that the President will not take any action jeopardising, in the slightest degree, the League of Nations, or conflicting with the League's fundamental principles.

### THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

#### THE "IRON DUKE" AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The *Iron Duke*, the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, has arrived at Constantinople. Admiral de Robeck has taken over command.

### ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

#### ANOTHER BRITISH EXPEDITION FORMED.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A British Imperial Antarctic Expedition has been formed under the leadership of Mr. John Cope, a member of the Expedition of 1914—1917. The Expedition expects to leave in June, 1920, and return in 1926.

Its object is to ascertain the position and extent of mineralogical deposits in the Antarctic, investigate the distribution and migration of whales, the meteorological and magnetic conditions in the Ross Sea and Enderby Land, and their influence on similar conditions in Australasia and South Africa, and generally, to extend the knowledge of the Antarctic, with a view to economic development.

The famous ship *Terra Nova* has been secured, and an aeroplane will accompany the Expedition.

### BRITISH LABOUR.

#### COAL COMMISSION RESUMES ITS SITTINGS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Coal Commission resumed its public sittings in the House of Lords this morning, to discuss the nationalisation of mines.

The Commission fixed May 20th as the date of the presentation of the final report to Parliament.

### THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM.

#### REPORTED REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

There is no confirmation of the Bolshevist report that a revolution has broken out in Turkey, that a Revolutionary Committee has been established in Constantinople, and that Soviet authority has been decreed throughout the country.

#### GENERAL KOLTCHAK'S BIG VICTORIES.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Reuter learns from Omsk that General Koltchak's troops captured the important town of Izhevsk, after three hours' terrific fighting. The Red Army fled panic-stricken, leaving behind 25,000 men, who were taken prisoner, and a large quantity of booty at Sarapul.

The offensive vigorously continues on the whole front. The Reds are in full retreat. The victorious troops were acclaimed with bell-pealing.

General Koltchak's troops have advanced mid-way between Sterlitamak and Orenburg.

#### DEMORALISATION IN THE RED ARMY.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Reuter learns from Omsk that intercepted correspondence shows that the Bolsheviks are having very great difficulty in recruiting, and are carrying on mobilisation by means of press-gangs.

Bolshevik prisoners confirm the extreme demoralisation in the Red Army, which, it is stated, have lost contact with the Headquarters Staff.

The increase of panic among the Bolsheviks is leading to wholesale desertions.

#### GENERAL KOLTCHAK OCCUPIES BOURGOSLAVE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A later telegram states that General Koltchak's troops occupied Bourgoslave.

During their occupation of Sarapul, the Bolshevists established cinematograph shows in two Russian churches, where they destroyed all the ikons and committed many acts of sacrilege.

A Russian detachment, which left Archangel on March 15th, has arrived at Omsk.

#### FIRST BOLSHEVIST ARMY SURRENDERS.

BERNE, April 22nd.

A Ukrainian *communique* states:—

The First Bolshevist Army, operating along the Pripet front, surrendered to the Ukrainian National troops.

LATER.

It is now stated that the Bolshevists surrendered 25,000 rifles, 35 cannon, and 200 machine-guns.

### POLAND.

#### THE BOLSHEVISTS' LOSS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A Bolshevist *communique* admits the loss of the town of Vilna, but it is not clear whether the Poles or the Germans captured it.

#### POLISH FORCES OCCUPY VILNA.

COPENHAGEN, April 23rd.

A message from Warsaw states that General Haller has arrived. The Polish troops have occupied Vilna, and also Novoyudokund and Baranovitchi.

The Bolshevists fled panic-stricken.

#### THE EASTERN FRONTIER SETTLED.

PARIS, April 23rd.

*Le Journal* states that the Polish Commission has adopted the proposal that the Eastern frontier of Poland, from the Baltic to Cholt, should pass through Brest-Litovsk and Kovno, along the river Bug.

### DISASTER AT CHARLEROIS.

#### FIRE IN A CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRE.

CHARLEROUS, April 22nd.

An outbreak of fire in a cinematograph show caused a panic among the audience. Many jumped into the stalls from the galleries. Others jumped into the street from the windows. Forty were injured.

### OBITUARY.

#### RT. HON. MR. JUSTICE DEANE.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

[The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Deane was Judge of the Probate and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, from 1905 to 1917].

### HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY

#### THE STORY OF THE ROSARY.

The Howitt-Phillips Company gave "The Story of the Rosary" at the Theatre Royal last evening. The piece is occasionally suggestive of melo-drama, but it was exceedingly well acted and was no doubt thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Miss Gertrude F. Godart was splendid in the leading role and was well supported by the remaining members of the cast. A number of tense situations, which, with less capable players, would have caused laughter rather than emotional interest, were carried through with great success. The play also is not lacking in humour.

To-night "A Little Bit of Fluff" will be presented and the title alone will probably be sufficient to draw a crowded house.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### CHINA AND KIAOCHOW.

PEKING, April 30th.

Both Houses of Parliament have passed a resolution to protest, through the Foreign Office to the Delegates of the "Big Five," against the decision to transfer the control of Kiaochow temporarily to the "Big Five."

Both Houses request that Kiaochow be restored direct to China without conditions, that all concessions in connection with the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway exacted from the Chinese Government by Germany be cancelled, and the protocols and agreement relating to the Kaomi-Yichowfu and other extensions of the Kiaochow Railway be cancelled.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

### SHIPPING CRISIS AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, April 30th.

The Colonial Secretariat has announced that the situation arising out of the threatened strike of ship's officers is more hopeful.

It is believed that pending the appointment of a Government Commission a temporary settlement is likely.

### APPALLING CONDITIONS ON THE "MARAMA."

SINGAPORE, April 30th.

Letters received from passengers on the *Marama* unite in denouncing the overcrowding, shortage of stewards, and the dirty state of the ship.

The husbands of the ladies aboard are clamouring for a Commission to investigate the whole affair, and to punish those responsible for the arrangements which led to such appalling conditions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE JAPANESE AND KIAO-CHAU.

PARIS, April 23rd.

It is understood that it has been suggested that the Peace Treaty should contain a general Clause whereby Germany renounces all her Colonies, but the Japanese desire the insertion of a special Clause concerning Kiao-chau.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 1st.

ENEMY MISSIONARIES TO REMAIN.

The Military Government has wired to the authorities in Szechuan that, in accordance with a recent decision, enemy missionaries are to be exempted from deportation.

THE DUTCH CONSUL.

We are informed that the manager of the Holland Trading Company, who has acted as the Dutch Consul for several years, has tendered his resignation of the official appointment and the Dutch Minister in Peking has appointed a successor. The new Consul has arrived in Canton and called officially on the authorities.

RAILWAY DIRECTORS' ELECTION.

The Minister of Communication to the Military Government has notified the Tuchun that the election of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company will be held in the Company's office on May 1st. The Tuchun is requested to send delegates to watch the proceedings and to send troops to guard the premises.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS.

In view of the fact that Lo Sing, the Superintendent of the Canton Customs, is being sued, the Military Government has appointed Leung Lau-fan to take over the duties.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government has decided to raise a loan of $400,000,000 for restoration, offering the land and house taxes as security. The Japanese banks are requested to arrange the loan, which is expected to meet with success.

In reply to the demand for the abolition of the Military Government in Canton, General Luk Wing-ting has informed the Peking Government that he will assist in the matter.

Reports have been received in Peking that the Koreans have declared a Republic.

The sitting of the Shanghai Conference, yesterday, had to be postponed as the Northern envoys did not attend.

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At the next meeting of the Federal Council of the F.M.S. the Hon. Mr. E. P. Brash will ask whether, in view of the admittedly antiquated and unsatisfactory methods at present employed for the disposal of town sewage, is the Government prepared to introduce a water-borne sewage system for the larger towns in the Federated Malay States on the lines adopted, it is understood, with success, in Rangoon and other places, and also in Singapore?

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The F.M.S. Government *Gazette* contains the draft of a Bill entitled "An enactment to provide for the grant of relief in cases of usurious loans." The objects and reasons state that the Bill for the relief of borrowers from excessively high rates of interest in matters coming within the cognizance of a Court or a Collector is based on the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, of India, and much of it reproduces in substance provisions contained in section 1 of the Money-lenders Act, 1900, of the United Kingdom (63 and 64 Vict. c. 51).

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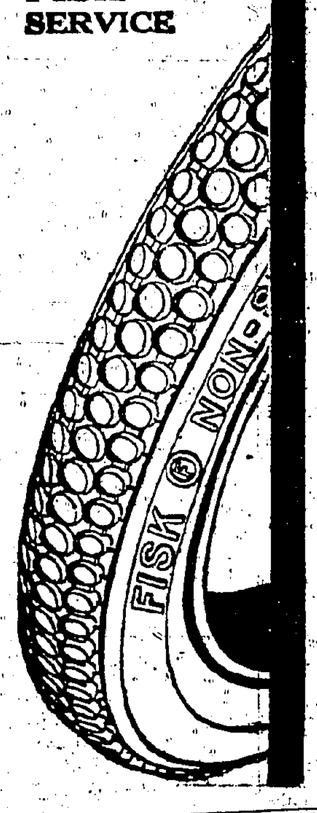


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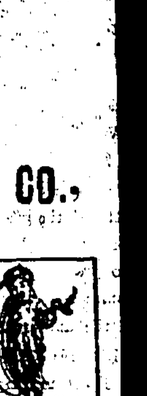

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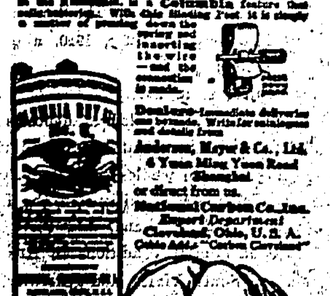

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## BERNE CONFERENCE.

### FRENCH FACE TO FACE WITH GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

#### A RECKONING DEMANDED.

The International Labour and Socialist Conference was opened on February 3rd in the Wolkshaus. It had been somewhat delayed owing to the late arrival of the French delegates. Mr. Arthur Henderson opened the proceedings with a speech in which he explained that the Conference had been convened owing to the desire of the political labour and trade union organisations to bring working-class influence to bear on the world peace problems in the fullest measure. Mr. Henderson's motion that Mr. Branting should be elected President of the Conference was adopted. Mr. Branting said he accepted the post with the greatest pleasure, as a mark of recognition of the work he and others had done for the reconstitution of the "Internationale," which he hoped would exercise a powerful influence on the peace discussions. M. Wibaut (Holland), M. Justo (Argentina), Mr. Henderson (Great Britain), Herr Seitz (German-Austria), were elected vice-presidents. A letter from M. Gustave Muller, President of the Swiss Socialists and Mayor of Berne, was read, regretting the decision of the Swiss Socialists to abstain from the Conference, and announcing his resignation as president and member of the Party Committee. He hoped the Conference would have a powerful influence on the making of peace, and would begin with the reconstitution of the "Internationale." In his speech Mr. Branting said:—

The war, which has devastated the world, was possible only in the capitalistic society which the Internationale has always sought to abolish. Since the Stuttgart Congress in 1907 the struggle against war and militarism has been its foremost concern. The Internationale again raised its voice at Bale in 1912, but in 1914, when antagonisms had become acute, and when criminal hopes were entertained that war might bring domination of the world within the grasp of one strong nation, all attempts at peaceful compromise by the Western democracies were set at naught, and the Internationale itself fell the first victim through the assassination of M. Jaures, whom we lament to-day, when we are meeting for the first time after these terrible years, united in a common aim. The attempts which were then made to rally the Internationale in resistance against the war utterly failed, because those who dominated in certain countries succeeded in disguising the truth, and inspiring the whole people with the belief that it was a question of the defence of the Fatherland. The strictures passed on our former comrades increased in severity in proportion to the difficulty on one side of the iron curtain to understand how impossible it was for those on the other side to see the truth which was glaringly clear to the outside world, namely, that they were taking part in a world crime which had been followed by punishment of equal magnitude. I could not pass over this theme at the start of the Conference. The necessity of a clear declaration on this issue must be imperiously felt during the debates. I am convinced that only through open discussion of the issue can an atmosphere be created in which new confidence will arise between those who are striving for the same ideal."

FALL OF DYNASTIES.

Nevertheless we are united because we have duties towards the future, and I can say that the revolutionary transformation which brought about the downfall of the thrones of the Hohenzollern and Habsburg dynasties creates a new situation, involving an entirely new point of departure for international Socialist collaboration. President Wilson, in his fourteen points, maintained instead of the right of the stronger the right of all. He defended the policy of the working class. He realises that if he has not the confidence of the great mass of mankind, especially the workers as a whole, the edifice he is attempting to build will crumble away." The Berne Conference was called into being to give him this support. There is a universal demand for an international Labour charter to be incorporated in the League of Nations Treaty. If the conference accomplishes nothing more it will have been justified. The old world will never return. Even among the working class the tremendous convulsion has created troubles and confusion. The basis of our conception, such as freedom of speech and thought, the right of democracy, the realisation of Socialism by ordered collective production, has been absolutely obscured in certain circles even to complete denial, and attempts have been made to create a terrorist domination by minorities who are enemies not only of Socialism but of democracy itself. We energetically reject perversions which can only injure the working class and compromise Socialism. It is the old quarrel of Marx and Bakunin over again. Socialism has now set forth not only the right aims, but the method of attaining them. M. Branting, in conclusion, strongly urged the convocation of a new congress of the Socialist Internationale as being demanded by the new times. "Berne," he added, "is only a preparatory step. The workers of the world are going to renew contact. It depends on the Conference, and the spirit animating its work, whether it is capable of shining like a beacon on the lofty Alps and lighting up the new age and the achievements of Socialism and democracy."

Following upon the address of M. Branting, M. Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, tabled the following resolution: "That the conference, in view of the cataclysm deliberately let loose by some men who inflicted upon the world untold calamities which threatened to destroy civilisation, and further, in view of the fact that all hopes for a durable and righteous peace rest upon the possibility of founding a League of Nations, and that no such league can exist apart from fidelity to treaties, and that the international public will remain for ever compromised if the Governments who violated the same could escape chastisement for their crimes, and if the Socialist leaders who made themselves the accomplices of those Governments, were not censured and repudiated by the 'Internationale,' decides to insert at the head of its Order of the Day the question of governmental responsibility for the origin of the war, together with the violations of those neutralities which were placed under the guarantee of Europe, as well as the question of Socialist responsibility therein involved.

"The conference, on the other hand, in view of the fact that the future of Socialism in the world is menaced by the gravest dangers, through the new so-called Bolshevik tendencies, decides to insert as the second point of the Order of the Day: the *rôle* which democracy is to fulfil in the establishment of a new social order."

M. Thomas said: "The resolutions of the Conference will have to be presented before the world with full authority, that being of unique importance, and the world must know their value. It is, however, necessary to make some reservations, as the conditions upon which the Conference has been convoked did not give us full authority. The 'Internationale' existed before the war. Can the same be said to-day? Is the mutual confidence which existed between us before the war still in existence? That is the moral problem before us—a problem caused by the attitude of the Socialist parties in the war, and particularly that of the German Majority Socialists. It is important for us to know whether mutual confidence is possible now. I had hopes in the German Majority Socialists before the war. It is important to know upon what information they acted, and how they were misled. I want the 'Internationale' to be solid and strong, but not tainted with the shame of the mutual distrust which the treachery of some of its members would bring to its future actions."

In the evening session M. Mistral, the French Majority Socialist, resumed the debate. He urged the Conference to remember that up to the last day before the war the Socialists of all countries had done their utmost to avoid war. The French Majority Socialists did not wish the question of responsibility to be the sole preoccupation of the Conference. The important matter, he considered, was the establishment of peace in the world, and whether the Conference could influence that.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

Herr Wels, the German Majority Socialist, in reply, said that the German Democrats attended the conference to bring greetings to the "Internationale" and in order to satisfy a long felt desire to join in the common work. He hoped a time would come when it would be possible to put the terrible past behind them, but he had no fear in replying to the questions put by M. Thomas. The latter, he said, had been inconsistent, because he wanted the restoration of the "Internationale," but at the same time sought to brand German Social Democracy and to exclude it from the "Internationale." Ought they not, he asked, to endeavour to resist Bolshevik tendencies by establishing working-class unity? They had in a few days overthrown twenty reigning dynasties in Germany. M. Thomas ought to reflect upon the effect of reaction upon the Radical elements. Before the war the German Democrats were not in the Government, and consequently had no responsibility for its policy. However, they had already begun to carry out the long-asked-for Socialist demands.

Discussing M. Thomas' account of the events leading up to the war, Herr Wels said he was surprised to see no reference was made to Russia, although both Marx and Engels had described Russia as the greatest menace to civilisation. When the war came should they, he asked, have declared a general strike? Such action, however, would not have been understood by the ignorant millions of the Russian army. On the contrary, they did their duty in the matter of national defence. With regard to the invasion of Belgium, Herr Wels declared that German Social Democrats echoed Herr von Bethman-Hollweg's declaration that a breach of international law had been committed, and they had definitely decided to support the complete restoration of Belgium. They had likewise condemned air raids on London and the *U*-boat war, but they must not forget, on the other hand, the starvation that had been caused in Germany through the blockade policy of the Allies and its terrible effects, 700,000 persons having died of starvation during the war from that cause alone.

The Brest-Litovsk negotiations, continued Herr Wels, had raised the first hopes of peace, but the aims of conquest had triumphed. M. Thomas had encouraged M. Kerensky's Government to renew the Russian offensive, which had led to Bolshevism. M. Thomas had asked where were the German Socialists at Brest. Anyhow, where was he himself? The German Socialists had done their best to effect the realisation of reasonable Russian hopes at Brest, but they were too weak, just as the French were too weak to get the armistice conditions ameliorated, even though these conditions were harder than any peace yet known. In spite of all, however, he added, they regarded the French as friends, and assured them that the old *regime* would never be restored in Germany.

SMASHING FRENCH REPLY.

M. Renaudel, the French Minority Socialist leader, followed with an impassioned speech in support of M. Thomas. He disagreed, he said, with M. Mistral that the question of responsibility for the war was a secondary one. He did not confound the responsibility of the Governments with that of the peoples. M. Renaudel then quoted a passage from a book of M. Jaures to the effect that the doctrine of 'My country, right or wrong' was the most terrible heresy in the world, but Herr Scheidemann had nevertheless defended it. Why, he asked, was Herr Scheidemann himself not present to speak instead of sending his less responsible comrades? Herr Wels had referred to the revolution and to the sufferings of starved Germany. "We agree," said M. Renaudel, "but what we complain of is that the German Socialists did not denounce the German Government, but supported it without resistance or reservation. The French had also supported their Government to victory, but France was an invaded and ravaged country."

M. Renaudel then read the minutes of a meeting which he had had with Hermann Mueller in Paris before the war, proving that the German Socialists had promised either to vote against the war credits or to abstain altogether from voting. The French had promised to bring the strongest pressure to bear on their Government to influence Russia, but if she were attacked by Germany they would vote for the credits. It had not been finally established that the German Socialists had said that they would not vote, yet they had done so. Proofs of the responsibility of the German Government had accumulated. "I, as a French Socialist," said M. Renaudel, "affirm solemnly before the 'Internationale' that if the French Government had been responsible we would have refused a vote for the war credits."

M. Renaudel then proceeded to point out that the French had proved their good faith by withdrawing their troops to a distance of ten kilometres from the frontiers during the negotiations before the war. He agreed, however, that there were other general causes leading to the war, such as the crimes of capitalism and colonial appetites. The French Minority Socialists, he added, were ready to fight them. M. Jaures had said that the greatest safeguard for the peace of Europe was German Social Democracy, which, however, had proved itself unequal to the responsibility. It must, therefore, now face the problem squarely. The conditions, concluded M. Renaudel, did not exist in which a conference ought to be called. However, it had been called, and the "Internationale" must therefore clear up the past before dealing with the future. The primary problem to be faced was the moral situation in the "Internationale." The conditions of successful action in the future must be settled now.

The Conference adjourned.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE PASSING OF A GREAT COMRADESHIP.

### THE ARMY AFTER THE WAR.

[BY EDGAR ROWAN.]

In those jolly days that are gone by—and how jolly they were we are only beginning to realise now, when they are probably gone beyond recall—we used to sing the march:—

When this bloomin' war is over,
No more soldierin' for me.

Well, the bloomin' war is over; and now, tidying up the old battlefields of the Western Front, we are talking of the days when we shall be out of the Army. But if we are honest with ourselves there is a note of regret in the words "No more soldierin' for me."

For we are beginning to realise how many things we shall miss.

There is the old comradeship of active service. You had chums in office or factory or shop in the old days, and you will have them again. But the comradeship that came of living together apart from the world, in discomfort and danger, of going through hell side by side, knowing that at any moment any one of you might be writhing on the ground in the torments of death, or blown to unrecoverable, unrecognisable fragments, that may never come again. You have lived together in places that were not fit for a dog, eaten as animals eat, and proved together what men can suffer of pain and terror and yet go on; you have seen how, ordinary men from your own ordinary town can, given the emergency, rise to heights of heroism and self-sacrifice that seem to belong to better worlds than this; and you have seen how, the danger past, they have been just the same cheery, modest, ordinary pals again—"not children of gods, but men in a world of men."

And so I fancy that, in our cheery, careless, undemonstrative way, we are making very much of these last weeks or months of the old comradeship.

And the saluting—are you surprised when I say we shall miss that?

It is all a part of the old comradeship—I have saluted as a private and am now saluted as an officer, and I know. It seemed irksome once; it often seems irksome now; but in our hearts, officer or man, we know that it is a good thing, the token of a special and splendid comradeship. All that talk about "Remember, it is the King's commission and not the man you salute" may be all very true, but it seems an unnecessary apology, a camouflage of the real secret meaning as we have learned, without official manuals or orders, to know it.

We meet here on a road of France, where new patches only half conceal the old shell holes. We are comrades who have come alive out of a common hell—as once we were comrades who might go together into that common hell on the morrow—and so we greet one another as men having a common knowledge of terrible things. The junior in rank—it is the ordinary courtesy of every walk of life—initiates the salute of greeting; the other returns it. You who pass by may see only a private saluting an officer acknowledging the salute, and if your fancy so inclines you may call it a debasing thing and talk of militarism. But we have been down strange paths together, where death was death for officer or man, and whatever the salute may have been on the old training-ground at home, it is now a very great and almost holy thing.

So if we pass in a crowded London street. All around are civilians. For all we know they may be pacifists or conscientious-objectors, or slackers from shelter holes. (On the other hand, of course, they may not. I am only putting a case.) But we at least recognise one another as of the brotherhood of danger. We have taken the common oath of loyalty unto death, and so we greet one another—the private starts the business by saluting his senior comrade; the senior comrade acknowledges the greeting. It is the sign of a splendid and terrible comradeship.

You may still be unconvinced, but then I know; when I am back in the old civilian clothes and I meet a soldier in uniform I shall eye him very wistfully, saddened that we no longer recognise one another as comrades. If he is a private I shall feel cut off from an old and very splendid fellowship that he no longer greets me as comrade, and if he is a senior officer I shall feel very much out of it that I may no longer salute him in the same spirit.

That is only a phase of Army life I shall miss.

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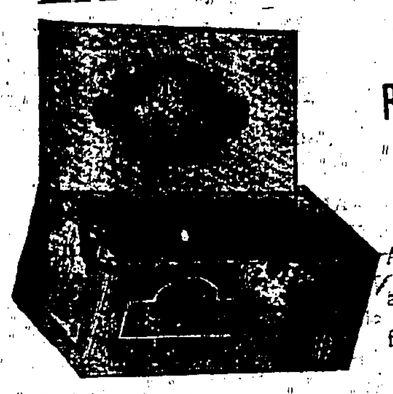

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## OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### EXTREMISTS AND THE DEMANDS OF LABOUR.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Government are not blind to the dangers of sedition-mongering, although in the opinion of the average person too much scope is permitted in that direction. Anyway, the strong arm of the law was stretched out and grabbed William Foster Watson, who is a turner's engineer of Hornsey in North London. A few days ago he was charged at Bow Street Police Court with delivering a seditious speech at a meeting of the British Socialist Party in the Albert Hall, was duly convicted, and is now in prison. The report of his speech which was read in Court indicated that Watson had "given away" the tactics of the revolutionary extremists quite completely.

According to the notes adduced in evidence he "was stated to have advised the audience to seize on every little bit of industrial unrest that was manifested in any part of the country, to endeavour to extend it to other industries and spread it to other workshops, so that demands might be made on the employers as a class that it was impossible to concede. Then having worked the country into that condition of discontent, the soldiers and sailors were to be brought in the shape of Soldiers' and Sailors' Councils."

Thus it is perfectly plain that with gentry of the Watson type the present discontent in the workshops and the mines is to serve as the thin edge of the wedge by which our social and industrial system is to be overthrown, and the boons and blessings of Soviet rule are to be conferred upon Britain!

SOME OF THE SPOKESMEN.

The sober common sense of the vast mass of the British working class has always been proof against extremists. We are therefore not likely to follow the guidance of Bolshevist spouters who are particularly active just now in the workshop and the mine. There is labour unrest undoubtedly; but the trouble is to ascertain what are the real demands of Labour. Nobody knows. Every Socialist orator says he speaks on behalf of Labour. Some want State control of everything. Others rail against the "Servile State" and bureaucracy, and demand Communism. Some, like Watson already mentioned, shout for Bolshevism and Soviet rule when they wave the Red Flag. The more old-fashioned Trade Union leaders insist on schemes of betterment within the existing frame-work of industry; and to judge by the voting of working class people when the ballot is really secret as it is at Parliamentary elections (but often is not in Trade Union ballots on strikes) wage earners generally prefer the moderate men to the extremists. Indeed, as a matter of fact they like conservative-candidates better than others.

On the other hand, any mere handful of shop stewards seem able to call strikes in important industries, whether the strikes are directed against employers, the public, or duly accredited Trade Union officials. The miners recently presented an ultimatum to the nation, threatening to paralyse its business activities—and institute a blockade of the homes of the people by cutting off the coal supply; and in this menace of ruthless hostilities they were supported by the railwaymen and the organised transport workers.

WHAT DOES LABOUR WANT?

Chief among the dangers of the industrial situation at present is the difficulty of arriving at a compact with Labour until Labour itself knows what it means to strive for, and also what it means to accept. It is impossible to restart the nation's business fully at home or abroad and open the door for the admission of peace time prosperity till Labour has made up its mind, and abandoned the pernicious habit of repudiating the agreements it has formally empowered its representatives to make. Employers are bewildered. So also are Trade Union officials, who, however, not unnaturally try to conceal the fact by truculent oratory in the presence of Press representatives. As soon as one set of Socialists are placated another set cries out that the Labour world is going to perdition. And meanwhile masses of the men who form the concrete components of the force called Labour are utterly bemused, and obliged to wander in a dense fog of mixed Socialist economics.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Aeroplane services designed to carry passengers have been arranged for the ensuing summer at various seaside resorts. No doubt the ruddy-complexioned boatmen in jerseys and heavy sea boots who used to ask visitors to come for "a jolly sail" will soon be rivalled by a new race of aerial sailors inviting folk to come for "a jolly fly." This week the first Handley-Page aeroplane-bus, capable of carrying 80 passengers, was placed on exhibition, and the time is evidently very near when these great machines will be as common to our view as the motor bus in the London streets.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that a very powerful Assurance Association has been formed composed of the majority of Lloyd's Underwriters, the Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Excess Assurance Corporation, Ltd. Sir Edward M. Mountain, chairman of the Eagle Co., is chairman of the new undertaking. The operations will embrace every class of insurance necessitated by the world-wide exploitation of all classes of aircraft, and offices are to be established and representatives appointed in all parts of the world. The giant aeroplane now being exhibited is intended for regular voyages from London to Cairo and Calcutta.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## GERMAN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

### A PERIL THAT STILL CONFRONTS US.

[BY CLIVE HILAND.]

Those who have watched carefully the methods of the Boy-Eds, von Papens, and Bernstorffs in the United States in the past will not feel much surprise that, with the armistice and consequent return of the American troops, a new, subtle, and highly dangerous anti-British campaign of propaganda has been started.

It would appear clear from what military officers recently returned from the United States and members of the mission which was for some time entrusted with British propaganda in America say—and, indeed, say most strongly—that propaganda work with the direct intention of maintaining the better relations now existing between this country and our cousins across the Atlantic is most urgently necessary.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Many German-Americans have fought in the United States armies in France. They have, as regards the issue between America and Germany, undoubtedly been good Americans first and Germans second. But it is an entirely different matter in regard to the issues which may arise between this country and the United States. In these they remain Germans at heart. One has only to be on the quays when the American troops arrive home to find the propagandists at work in subtle endeavour to depreciate Great Britain's effort, and to gain confirmation of the damaging statements they make from the soldiers. Then the "views" are sent broadcast through the length and breadth of the land. In conversation with these German-Americans one is constantly met with the statement that America won the war. That the French are good fellows. But that the British soldiers and officers are "no good."

The propaganda work is carried on in a peculiarly subtle way. Its main object, let it be carefully noted, is not to set Americans against us, but to exasperate us against America. In the present state of feeling over in the States the task of openly attacking this country would not, as yet, meet with much success. But skilfully to sow seeds of dissension is a different matter.

EARS TO HEAR.

With the glamour hanging about them of having made the trip across the Atlantic and of landing in France, German-Americans are busy, especially in places where working men congregate. It is because of this that there is so urgent a need for an immediate and energetic effort on our part to strengthen at this juncture the friendly relations between this country and the Anglo-Saxon millions on the other side. It is common knowledge with those who know the situation that our propaganda work (never so good, skilful, or well conceived as that of the French Government) was stopped just when it was likely to be of the greatest possible service.

A good talker is a great asset in propaganda work of the kind that should be done, but he should also be a good listener, one prepared to hear all that he can, and to saturate himself, so to speak, as speedily as possible with the American point of view, so that he can lead public opinion insensibly in the right direction. Then again it is admitted that in the past not enough was said of what Great Britain had done for her allies and what we were doing. And, frankly, Jonathan is inclined to think that if John Bull (or any one else for that matter) does not talk about himself and his doings there is nothing to talk about.—*Daily Express.*

EMPIRE AIR ROUTES.

On this important question of aircraft traffic it is interesting to note that the British were the only nation to arrange for the attendance of a body of experts at the Peace Conference. The step has more than justified itself by the safeguards that have been ensured already to British interests. We have been in a position to lay down the principles that should govern aerial communications in the future. This aspect of the subject seems to have escaped the notice of the representatives of other countries, who were considerably astonished at the far-reaching nature of the issues involved when the British delegates began to stipulate for British rights for air traffic through Portuguese East Africa.

The main point on which the British have insisted in Paris is that no nation shall have the right to prohibit the aircraft of another nation from crossing over its territory, though each nation is empowered to make rules to control the air above it, including, for instance, the obligation for all aircraft to alight for Customs examination and inspection of papers, inspection of cargo and of passengers, and so forth. The future of commercial flying depends upon the value of the air routes which any particular nation controls; and in this respect the British Empire is specially favoured. Great Britain controls two of the world routes—namely, from Cairo to the Cape, and from Europe by way of India to Australia, the journey being for the most part over British territory.

Already the route from here to India is planned, and has been covered by a Handley-Page machine. It runs across France and Italy, *viâ* Suda Bay, in Crete, to Sollum off the Lybian coast, and thence to Cairo. The stations then are Damascus, a point near Hit on the Euphrates, Baghdad, Basra, Bushire, Bandar Abbas, Charhahr, Karachi, and so on with a few other stopping places to the terminus at Delhi. From India the route proposed is through Burma, Sumatra, and the Sunda Islands to Australia. The idea is to standardise aircraft, and have a supply of spare parts at every stopping place, where also trained staffs would be held in readiness to go out and make good any machine that had broken down.

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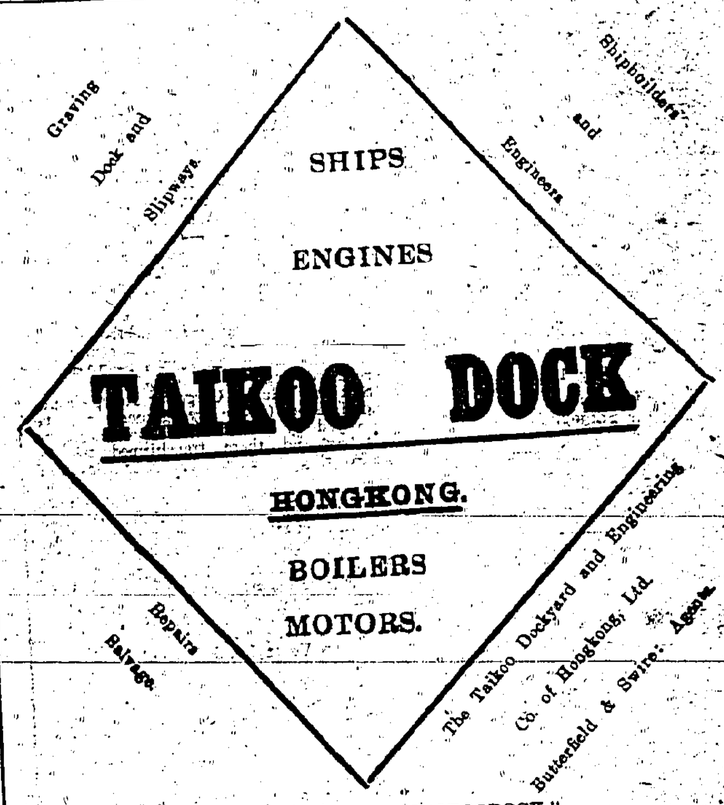


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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"TOBOLSK"

Arrived Hongkong on April 26th, 1919, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

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Hongkong, April 27th, 1919. [1

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 1st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free-storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after May 7th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 21st, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 30th 1919. [707

## SHIPPING NEWS

### ARRIVALS

April 30th.

*Kam Ying Fat*, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. A. Fernandes, from Haihow, which port she left on April 29th, with a general cargo.

*Shinon*, British str., 1,104 tons, Capt. Goode, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice.

May 1st

*Drufar*, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. Hjorth, from Bangkok, which port she left on April 24th, with a cargo of rice.—Thoresen & Co.

*Eldorado*, American str., 1,525 tons, Capt. K. A. Akline, from San Francisco and Shanghai, which latter port she left on April 27th, with a cargo of flour.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese str., 1,063 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, from Kirin, which port she left on April 28th, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.

*Halldis*, Norwegian str., 1,056 tons, Capt. Sween, from Saigon, which port she left on April 26th, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co

*Huichow*, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Shane, from Canton, which port she left on April 30th, with a general cargo.—B. & So.

*Hwah Kwei*, Chinese str., 778 tons, Capt. Hiracka, from Canton, which port she left on April 30th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Kaifong*, British str., 987 tons, Capt. Cogan, from Swatow, which port she left on April 30th, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kwangtah*, Chinese str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 28th, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

*Kyeilin*, British str., 1,073 tons, Captain A. McDowell, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 26th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Liangchow*, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. Hooker, from Bangkok, which port she left on April 25th, with a cargo of rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Mausang*, British str., 1,641 tons, Capt. J. McAnish, from Sandakan, which port she left on April 25th, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Toyo Maru*, Japanese str., 539 tons, Capt. Umetani, from Keelung, which port she left on April 29th, with a cargo of coal.—O.S.K.

### CLEARANCES.

April 30th.

*Tung Shing*, for Shanghai.
*Childar*, for Haiphong.
*Ying Chow*, for Canton.
*Haihow*, for Canton.

May 1st.

*Kweilin*, for Canton.
*Providence*, for Saigon.
*Haitan*, for Foochow.
*Hwap Kwei*, for Newchwang.
*Taikoo*, for Swatow.
*Sun Tak*, for Kwong Chow Wan.
*Fushiki Maru*, for Keelung.

### SHIPPING ITEM.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* reached Manila on April 30th and left yesterday. She is due in Hongkong on May 3rd.

## WEATHER REPORT.

May 1st, at 12.18.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly elsewhere; an irregular area of low pressure covers China and Indo-China.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.31 inches, against an average of 11.84 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| District | Forecast. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock | S. winds, moderate; fair. |
| Formosa Channel | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 2nd to 8th May, 1919.

| Days of Week | Days of Month | H'kong Standard Time. High Water | Height | H'kong Standard Time. Low Water | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Fri. | 2 | m 10 4 | 7 7 | m 3 48 | 2 8 |
| | | | | 5 16 a | 0 3 |
| Satur. | 3 | m 0 8 | 4 8 | m 4 23 | 3 0 |
| | | m 10 48 | 7 6 | 5 8 a | 0 5 |
| Su. | 4 | m 1 14 | 4 4 | m 4 59 | 3 3 |
| | | m 11 31 | 7 2 | 7 4 a | 0 8 |
| Mon. | 5 | m 2 29 | 4 2 | m 5 39 | 3 7 |
| | | 0 24 a | 6 8 | 8 11 a | 1 2 |
| Tues. | 6 | m 3 56 | 4 2 | m 6 29 | 4 0 |
| | | 1 37 a | 6 3 | 9 23 a | 1 6 |
| Wed. | 7 | m 5 12 | 4 4 | m 7 55 | 4 2 |
| | | 3 9 a | 5 8 | 10 32 a | 1 8 |
| Thur. | 8 | m 6 3 | 4 8 | m 10 16 | 4 2 |
| | | 4 40 a | 5 5 | 11 27 a | 2 0 |


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22, Des Vœux Road Central,


## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| Destination | Vessel's Names | Flag & Rig | Berth | Captain | For Freight Apply to | To be Despatched |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARSEILLES via B'PHONG, SAIGON, SPORE &c. | PAUL LECAT | Fren. str. | — | | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | About 13th inst. |
| MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPORE PENG &c | NEURALIA | Brit. str. | — | | P. & O. B. I. & A. L. | About Mid. May. |
| LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO &c. | ATSUTA MARU | Jap str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | To-morrow, at Noon. |
| LONDON | AMUR MARU | Jap. str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 20th inst |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c | NIPPON MARU | Jap. str. | — | | TOYO KISEN KAISHA | To-morrow. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c. | ARCHER | Am. str. | — | | PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. | On 10th, inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | WINDBER | Am. str. | — | | THE ADMIRAL LINE PACIFIC S.S. Co. | On 10th inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c | NANKING | Am. str. | — | | CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., LTD. | On 19th, June. |
| VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA | AFRICA MARU | Jap. str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 22nd inst. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c. | SUW MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 5th inst., at 11 A.M. |
| VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c. | EMPRESS OF JAPAN | Brit. str. | — | | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD. | On 4th inst. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS | NANKIN MARU | Jap str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 10th June. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA | ARI MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 21st inst. at 11 A.M. |
| BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c. | HAWAII MARU | Jap. str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 15th inst. |
| VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c. | KIYO MARU | Jap. str. | — | | TOYO KISEN KAISHA | To-morrow, |
| TIENTSIN | HUTCHOW | Brit. str. | — | | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | To-morrow, at 4 P.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | TANGO MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 24th inst., at 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | YINGCHOW | Brit. str. | — | | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 4th inst., at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | HOPSANG | Brit str. | — | | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. | On 4th inst. at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | LOKSANG | Brit. str. | — | | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. | On 6th inst., at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | SINKIANG | Brit. str. | — | | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 6th inst., at Noon |
| SHANGHAI | SUIPANG | Brit. str. | — | | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 8th inst., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | TAMBA MARU | Jap str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 15th inst., at 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | NERA | Fren str. | — | | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | About 19th June. |
| TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY | SOSHU MARU | Jap. str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 8th inst., at 9 A.M. |
| KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY | KAIJO MARU | Jap. str. | — | | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 4th inst. at 10 A.M. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | HAIBONG | Brit. str. | 8 h. | J. W. EVANS | DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. | On 8th inst., at 1 P.M. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | LIANGCHOW | Brit. str. | — | | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 5th inst., at Noon. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | Brit. str. | — | | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. | To-day, at 3 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN-DELI | VAN WAERWIJCK | Dut. str. | — | | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE | On 14th inst. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | FOOSHING | Brit. str. | — | | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. | On 7th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| CULCUTTA via SPORE, PENANG & RANGOON | TENZAN MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | Middle of May. |
| SANDAKAN | HINSANG | Brit. str. | — | | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD | On 7th inst., at Noon |
| BOMBAY | HEJAZ | Brit. str. | — | | P. & O. B. I. & A.L. | About 2nd May. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCO & COLOMBO | KAIFUKU MARU | Jap. str. | — | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 12th inst. |


## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong, | Arrive Vancouver. |
|---|---|---|
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" | 4th May (from Nagasaki), | 22nd May. |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 8th* May. | 29th May. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" | 29th May. | 16th June. |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 26th June. | 14th July. |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" | 9th July. | 30th July. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" | 24th July. | 11th August. |
| "MONTEAGLE" | 2nd August. | 26th August. |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 21st August | 8th September. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" | 18th September. | 6th October. |

"FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... ... Gold $491.00
EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... ... Gold $436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and, reservation of accommodation, also Itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
F. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 788.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. W. ALLAN,
General Agent.
Phone 12.
HONGKONG. 33

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "WINDBER"
sails for San Francisco—May 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
JOHN J. GOEMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| For | Steamers | To Sail |
|---|---|---|
| MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | Fri., 2nd May, 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "HOPSANG" | Sun., 4th May, D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | "LOKSANG" | Tues., 6th May, D'light. |
| SANDAKAN | "HINSANG" | Wed., 7th May, Noon. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | "FOOSHING" | Wed., 7th May, 3 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN | "CHIPSHING" | Fri., 9th May, D'light. |
| MANILA | "WOSANG" | Fri., 9th May, 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

## R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Telephone No. 215.

## P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|---|---|---|---|
| "NEURALIA" | Mid. May | Mid. June | June |

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| | | Due Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|
| * "HEJAZ" | 2nd May | 22nd May |
| "DILWARA" | 23rd May | 11th June |

* For Bombay Only

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

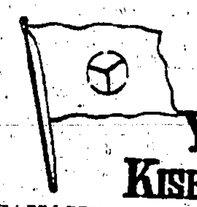
| | | Due Calcutta |
|---|---|---|
| "ARRATOON APCAR" | end of May | — June |

FOR
SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "DILWARA" | 11th May | SHANGHAI Only. |
| "ARRATOON APCAR" | 15th May | |

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

## Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

| | |
|---|---|
| NANYO MARU No. 1 | REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE. |
| NANYO MARU No. 2 | |
| NANYO MARU No. 3 | |
| SODEGAURA MARU | |
| KYODO MARU No. 13 | |
| TAMON MARU No. 1 | |
| ASOSAN MARU | |
| CHEIAN MARU | |

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
AGENT,
TEL. 140 and 155. TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.

## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
Telephone No. 18 General Agents. 197

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

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## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMER | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW" | On 3rd May, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | "YINGCHOW" | On 4th May, D'light. |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK | "LIANGCHOW" | On 5th May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 6th May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUIYANG" | On 8th May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO | "KWANGSE" | On 11th May, D'light. |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK | "CHINHUA" | On 12th May, Noon. |

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans | THURSDAY, 8th May, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to— DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

| SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon, | |
|---|---|
| S.S. "ARCHER" | May 10th, 1919. |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | May 21st, 1919. |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | June 16th, 1919. |
| S.S. "ECUADOR" | July 16th, 1919. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all singles and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and this attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are Interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road. 45

## P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

### MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEURALIA | Mid. May | Mid. June | June. |

FOR

### BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---|---|---|
| *HEJAZ | 2nd May | 22nd May |
| DILWARA | 23rd May | 11th June. |

* For Bombay Only

FOR

### CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARRATOON APCAR | end of May | — June |

### SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leaves Hongkong about | SHANGHAI Only. |
|---|---|---|
| DILWARA | 11th May | |
| ARRATOON APCAR | 15th May | |

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22 Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

### (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | | SAILING DATES |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | tons | |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | TAMBA MARU | 12,510 | THURS. 15th May, at 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | TANGO MARU | 13,760 | SAT. 24th May, at 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, and KOBE | | | |
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID | ATSUTA MARU | 15,980 | SAT. 3rd May, at Noon. |
| | SHIDZUOKA MARU | | — SAT. 17th May, at Noon. |
| MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY | AKI MARU | 12,200 | WED. 21st May, at 11 A.M. |
| NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL | — | | |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO | KAIFUKU MARU | — | MON. 12th May. |
| | KIFUNESAN MARU | | End of May. |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON | TENZAN MARU | — | Middle May. |

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy

### HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

†‡ SUWA MARU — — MON., 5th May, 1st 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 2

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | May 3rd, From Y'HAMA. |
| TENYO MARU | 23,000 | May 6th. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | May 23rd |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | May 24th, From Y'HAMA. |
| PERSIA MARU | 9,000 | June 18th. |

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| SHIYO MARU | 14,000 | May 3rd. |
| KIYO MARU | 17,200 | July 12th |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES. |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "NERA" 10,000 | On or about 12th June |
| MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID | "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 | On or about 13th May |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* "AMUR MARU" ... ... ... Tuesday, 20th May.
* "AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"KASADO MARU" ... ... ... Tuesday, 6th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" ... ... ... Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE,—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... ... ... Thursday, 9th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" ... ... Sunday, 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... ... Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAIROKU MARU" ... ... Monday, 5th May.

JAPAN PORTS:—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.
"SOURABAYA MARU" ... ... Friday, 2nd May.
"NANKIN MARU" ... ... Sunday, 4th May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOCHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 8th May, at 9 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" ... ... Sunday, 4th May, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

### SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" June 18th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943

Prince's Buildings

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

### INWARD MAILS.

| From | Per | Due |
|---|---|---|
| Canada ... ... ... ... ... | *Empress of Russia* | 3rd May. |

### OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Bayard ... ... ... ... ... | *Sun Tak* ... | Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A M |
| Philippine Islands ... | *Loongsang* ... | Friday, 2nd, 1.00 P M |
| India via Bombay ... ... ... ... | *Fejaz* ... | Friday, 2nd, 2.30 P M |
| Formosa via Keelung ... ... ... | *Koyo Maru* ... | Friday, 2nd, 4.00 P M |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... | *Melville Dollar* | Friday, 2nd, 5.00 P M |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & *EUROPE via SUEZ | *Atsuta Maru* ... | Saturday, 3rd, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M |
| Japan via Moji, *Honolulu, *Hilo and *San Francisco ... ... ... | *Seiyo Maru* ... | Saturday, 3rd, 11.00 A M |
| *Shanghai and *North China ... ... ... | *Silentor* ... ... | Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P M |
| Tientsin ... ... ... | *Haichow* | Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P M |
| *Shanghai and *North China ... ... | *Hopsang* ... | Saturday, 3rd 5.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... | *Yingchow* ... | Saturday, 3rd, 5.00 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung | *Kanjo Maru* ... | Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A M |
| SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, *UNITED STATES, *CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via CANADA ... ... | *Siwa Maru* ... | Monday, 5th, Registration ... 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M |
| Swatow and *Bangkok ... ... ... | *Liangchow* ... ... | Monday, 5th, 11.00 A M |
| *Shanghai, and *North China ... | *Sinkiang* ... | Tuesday, 6th, 10.00 A M |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *KUROPE via AMERICA | *Tenyo Maru* ... | Tuesday, 6th Registration 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 5th May, at 5 p.m. ... | *Pelee* ... | Tuesday, 6th, Registration ... 1.45 P M; Letters ... 2.30 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ... | *Soaiu Maru* ... | Thursday, 8th, 8.00 A M |
| *Shanghai and *North China ... | *Suiyang* ... | Thursday, 8th, 10.00 A M |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Vladivostock, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA ... | *Empress of Russia* | Thursday, 8th, Registration 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... | *Hoi Hong* | Thursday, 8th, 1.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... ... | *Kwangse* ... | Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P M |
| Swatow and *Bangkok ... ... | *Chinhua* | Monday, 12th, 11.00 A M |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.


# BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Agencies and Offices in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, TIENTSIN & PEKIN.

HONGKONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS.

## REINFORCED CONCRETE

IMPORTANT WORKS ALREADY EXECUTED

| | |
|---|---|
| Wharf for Standard Oil Co, Singapore, Pulo Bukon ... ... ... ... ... 1909 | Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore 1914 |
| Central Market, Saigon ... ... ... 1913 | Coaling Wharf, at Hongay, with Crane Railway ... ... ... ... ... 1914 |
| Banque de l'Indo Chine, Singapore ... 1913 | Wharf for French Govt. Mail Steamers in 10 metres water ... ... 1914 |
| Swing Bridge (165' feet Span) Cambodia ... ... ... ... ... ... 1913 | Railway Ferry Boat of Reinforced Concrete at Johore ... ... ... ... 1917 |
| Water tower on pillars, 30 ft. high, (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway .. ... 1913 | [23-3 |


## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr F. S. Abraham
Capt J. Adcock
Mr O. F. Allman
Mr & Mrs E. G. Anderson
Mr S. Ascatol
Mr & Mrs D. Arsenio
Maj. & Mrs G. D. E. Black and son
Mr H. C. Bendle
Mr H. Bevan
Mr R. E. Bergeron
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr & Mrs S. Birney
Mrs E. D. Blackburn
Mr S. F. Bostock
Mr & Mrs J. F. Brent
Capt & Mr Breach
Mr Oliver T. Brooklyar
Mr W. R. Burch
Mrs P. M. Brocks, infant and nurse
Mr W. Is Brownell
Mr I. C. Burdin
Mr & Mrs T. A. Burns
Mr N. Burns
M. R. V. Cameron
Mr & Mrs E. A. Carvalho
Dr A. Carvalho
Mr & Mrs Stuart Cameron
Mr D. Colin
Mr J. H. Coote
Mr F. E. Josland
Mrs M. S. F. Johnson
Mr F. M. Joseph
Mr N. B. Karangin
Mr B. H. van Ketel
Mr J. L. Kidd
Mr & Mrs John Lambert
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritzen
Mr & Mrs A. Leach and child
Mad. Leiria
Capt J. Liddell
Mrs Liddell
Mr & Mrs G. L. Lindsay
Miss H. Lillie
Flag Lt. T. L. Livingston, R.N.
Mr S. Longfield
Mr G. Lydon
Mr & Mrs B. H. Lumsden & child
Major & Mrs D. Macdonald
Dr G. W. MacKean
Mr & Mrs N. Macintyre
Master Macintyre
Mr E. J. Mahon
Mr F. E. Mallin
Mrs V. Mason
Mr & Mrs T. R. E. McInnes
Mr F. B. Morgan
Mrs H. Morgan Johnson
Mr M. Mudge
Mr F. P. Musso
Mr E. M. Neal
Mr & Mrs W. P. Nesson
Mr M. R. Nicholson
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Capt A. Oldenburger
Mr E. A. Pan
Mr & Mrs Parquiler
Mr M. H. Pearson
Mrs Phillips
Miss Phillips
Mr A. Pingrin
M. G. Poletti
Mr D. Poli
Mr F. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr C. M. Robinson
Mrs A. Ryan
Mr C. Sanders
Cap Feme Schenuff
Mr C. E. Seybt
Miss H. F. Skinner
Mr D. D. Southworth
Mr F. M. Sowers
Mrs W. H. Sparke
M. A. W. P. Spiers
Mr & Mrs Stevenson-by
Mr H. F. Storeléam
Mr F. Travers
Lady Tudor
Mr Thos. Vint
Mr & Mrs H. J. Volker
Mr E. B. Waite
Mr Waring
Mr S. Wigin
Mr A. von Wourlan
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr H. Zech

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr J. H. Cargrove
Mr F. W. Cox
Capt P. H. Cowan
Mr W. H. Crandall
Dr & Mrs H. L. Cumming
Mr A. C. Dodge
Mr. J. J. Doune
Mr L. Dylwad
Mr Canaleres F. Flies
Mr Signora Elsa
Mr Signorina Elsa
Mad. E. Esnault
Miss K. Evanson
Flag Capt & Mrs Fisher
Lt. P. C. Focken
Mr R. E. Ford
Mr & Mrs M. G. Franklin
Mr T. Fuller
Mr N. C. Galuszi
Mr J. W. P. Gardiner
Mr Gestreand
Mr & Mrs J. A. German
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr G. Hall
Mrs Harper
Mr S. Hart
Mr C. A. Herderson
Mr A. Helgersen
Mr W. P. Holbrooker
M. & Mrs F. Hallam
Mr. Howitt
Mrs L. Hussey
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Capt & Mrs R. Innes
Mr & Mrs Irwin
Mr & Mrs M. Joblin
Mrs L. M. Joblin
Mr R. E. Johnson

## COMMERCIAL.

### OPENING QUOTATIONS.

| | May 1st. |
|---|---|
| On London.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 3/4⅞ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 3/4⅞ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... | 3/5⅛ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/5⅛ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/6 |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight | 3/6⅛ |
| On Paris.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 482½ |
| Credits, at 4 months sight ... | 499½ |
| On New York.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 79⅞ |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight ... | 81⅛ |
| On Bombay.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | nom. |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | — |
| On Calcutta.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | nom. |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | — |
| On Shanghai.— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight ... | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight ... | — |
| On Yokohama.—On demand ... | 154½ |
| On Manila.—On demand—Pesos | 163½ |
| On Singapore.—On demand ... | 145½ |
| On Batavia.—On demand ... | 196 |
| On Haifong.—On demand ... | nom. |
| On Saigon.—On demand ... | — |
| On Bangkok.—On demand ... | 45⅝ |
| Sovereigns, Bank's buying Rate | $ 5.80 n. |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael | $41.00 |
| Bar Silver per oz. 3 d April ... | — |

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt Phillips Co., at the Theatre Royal—"A Little Bit of Fluff."
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

Saturday, May 17th:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.

[70


### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong November 2nd 191 10

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... ... | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Capital (Paid-up)... ... ... | „ 27,500,000 |
| Reserve Funds ... ... ... | „ 6,560,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tehyen, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

HAOKICHI YANAGITA,
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [52

THE HO HONG BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the Straits Settlement).

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Registered ... ... ... ... | $8,000,000.00 |
| Subscribed ... ... ... ... | $6,000,000.00 |
| Paid up... ... ... ... ... | $3,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... ... ... | $3,000,000.00 |

HEAD OFFICE:
Singapore, Raffles Chambers 5 and 6.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amoy | Muar |
| Batu Pahat | Penang |
| Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Malacca | Trang. |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| LIM PENG SIANG Esq. (Chairman). | |
| Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng. | Teo Soon Lan, Esq. |
| Lim Peng Mau, Esq. | Ng Ah Si, Esq. |
| Lee Choon Guan, Esq. | Lim Chwee Chian, Esq. |
| Chee Swee Cheng, Esq. | Tan Swee Hoe, Esq. |
| Chan Kang Sui, Esq. | Khoo Beng Cheang, Esq. |
| Tan Cheng Lok, Esq. | |

Managing Director:
LIM PENG MAU, Esq.

General Manager:
SZOW POH LENG, Esq.

The Bank buys and receives for collection documentary and other bills, issues Drafts, and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on the above places.

HO THONG COMPANY,
Hongkong Agency.
KO LEONG HOE,
Manager.
26, Wing Lok St.
Tel. 1985.
Hongkong, March 29th, 1919. [541

### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | F. 75,000,000 |
| PAID UP ... ... | F. 37,500,000 |
| (1/3 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.) | |
| Chairman of the Board of Directors | André Berthelot |
| General Manager | A. J. Pernotte |

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peking | |
| Shanghai | Saigon |
| Tientsin | Haiphong |
| Hongkong | Yunnanfu |
| Hanoi | Vladivostock |
| Canton | Foochow |

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [85

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | ... | £1,500,000 | |
| Subscribed „ ... | ... | 1,500,000 | |
| Paid-up „ ... | ... | 750,000 | |
| Reserve Fund & Rest ... | ... | 785,700 | |

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Galle | Karachi | Penang |
| Calcutta | Hongkong | Kota Bhara | Rangoon |
| Colombo | Howrah | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Kandy | Madras | Singapore |
| Port Louis (Mauritius). | | | |

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Bankin an Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64

### THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | ... | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ... | ... | $12,379,800 |
| Reserve Funds ... | ... | 3,197,400 |

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haiting, Tungchow. (NORTH): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulansan. Hsuanhua. (CHIHLI): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholusien, Weinsien. (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiyingsien (HUPEH): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU); Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tsinkiangpo. (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Taingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (SHANSI): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (FUKIEN): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (CHEKIANG): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (KIANGSI): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (ANWHEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (SZECHUEN): (KWEICHOW): Kweiyangfu, (SHANSI): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (SUIYUAN): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (TSAHAR): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URGA): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. 371

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ... | ... | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | ... | £2,100,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | | £1,200,000 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [64

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... ... ... $21,000,000
$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.
E. V. D. PARR, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak |
| Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale |
| C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq. |

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „ „
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919. 9

### BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... ... ... ... ... | | Frs. 48,000,000 |
| Reserves ... ... ... ... ... | | „ 50,000,000 |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Saigon |
| Battambang | Mongtze | Shanghai |
| Canton | Noumea | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Papeete | Tientsin |
| Haiphong | Peking | Tourane |
| Hankow | Pnom-Penh | Vladivostock |
| Hanoi | Pondichery | |

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. 108

THE
CIGARETTE
DE LUXE

They are made by scientific processes from selected and perfectly matured Virginian Tobacco of the Highest Grade only.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

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